

## Gemayel receives Syrian message

BEIRUT (R) — An envoy of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Tuesday delivered a letter to President Amin Gemayel concerning the situation in the war-ravaged northern city of Tripoli and other moves to end Lebanon's sectarian civil war. Major-General Mohammad Kholi told reporters after two rounds of talks with Mr. Gemayel he expected new measures would soon be taken to improve "the general security situation." There will be a good measure of relaxation," he said. Gen. Kholi said he was satisfied with developments in Tripoli, where Syrian troops deployed unopposed two days ago under a ceasefire ending three weeks of fighting between leftists and Muslim fundamentalists. Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad on Monday conferred by telephone on the deployment, official Lebanese sources said.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الراي"

## Egypt displays new defence system

CAIRO (R) — Egypt displayed a new ground-to-air missile tracking system manufactured jointly with Italy, Switzerland and the United States. Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid, Sudanese Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammad and foreign diplomats joined President Hosni Mubarak to see the system demonstrated at a military range in the western desert 40 kilometres northwest of Cairo. The system, originally known as Sky Guard, was renamed Amoun after an ancient Egyptian god to mark Egypt's contribution in its design. defence sources said. On Tuesday the system was used to track aerial targets, which were then shot down by Egyptian and foreign-made missiles. Gen. Sharif Zaid, who was on an official visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian defence minister, is returned to Amman on Tuesday.

Volume 10 Number 2990

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9, 1985, MUHARRAM 24, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Jordan welcomes summit call

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has welcomed a proposal for holding an Arab summit to discuss last week's Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis. Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, was quoted by the Kuwait News Agency as saying that such a meeting is required to coordinate Arab countries' positions in the face of the Israeli aggression. Dr. Nuseibeh said the consequences of the raid on Tunis require holding a summit and revealed that contacts are underway between the PLO and Morocco for calling for such a summit.

## Reagan, Peres to meet on Oct. 17

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will confer with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in Washington on Oct. 17, the White House announced Tuesday. Officials said the prospects for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement would be discussed.

## Japan, Soviet Union and U.S. agree on air safety links

TOKYO (R) — Japan and the Soviet Union will link two airport control towers by telephone to help avoid a recurrence of the 1983 Korean airlines disaster which killed 269 people, the foreign ministry said Tuesday. In a memorandum exchanged on Tuesday, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to set up a direct phone line between control towers at Tokyo and Khabarovsk, Siberia. They also agreed to establish a special link between those towers and one at Anchorage, Alaska.

## IRA kills 'police informer'

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) said on Tuesday it had shot dead a 20-year-old Northern Ireland man because he was a police informer. Police said Damien Martin McCrory was found outside a house in Strabane, County Tyrone, Monday night with a bullet wound to his head. In another incident Tuesday night, two passers-by had hospital treatment for shock and minor injuries when guerrillas fired a mortar bomb at a police station in west Belfast. The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

## Soviet defence chief to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah was quoted on Tuesday as saying his Soviet counterpart Marshal Sergei Sokolov would visit Kuwait in December. The Soviet Union is a major supplier of arms to Kuwait, until recently the only Gulf Arab state to have diplomatic ties with it. Oman established relations with Moscow last month. The daily Al Rai Al Aam, reporting the minister's remarks, gave no date for the trip. Kuwait was due this month to deploy Soviet missiles bought from Moscow last year in an arms deal said by local newspapers to be worth up to \$325 million.

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# Hijacked ship heads for Cyprus after brief stop outside Tartous

## American passenger reportedly killed • PLO denies any role in seizure, seeks to end crisis

CAIRO (Agencies) — An Italian cruise ship, which was hijacked off the Egyptian coast in the Mediterranean by Palestinian gunmen last night, was reportedly heading for Cyprus Tuesday night.

The Italian embassy in Cairo said the 23,629-ton Achille Lauro, with over 400 hostages aboard, was heading for Cyprus from Tartous, Syria, but could not confirm monitored radio reports that the Palestinian captors of the vessel had shot dead an American passenger.

The embassy spokesman told Reuters: "The latest development is that the ship is now going in the direction of Cyprus."

In Nicosia, informed Cypriot sources told Reuters four Italian helicopters had landed at the British Akrotiri military airstrip and the base was being prepared as an operations centre to give possible help for passengers from the hijacked liner.

The gunmen had sailed the liner into Syria's territorial waters off the port of Tartous after seizing the ship when it left the Egyptian port of Alexandria on Monday.

A Spanish maritime radio monitoring station said that a second American passenger aboard the liner had been reported killed.

Aspokesman for the Orda-Pesqueration in San Sebastian told Reuters Italian maritime radio had announced the death of a second American at 1633 GMT. The hijackers of Achille Lauro

had threatened to kill Britons and Americans unless Palestinians jailed in Israel were released.

In Rome, the Italian Foreign Ministry said the Syrian authorities had declined to let the ship with its 80 passengers and 330 crew dock at Tartous.

In Damascus, a U.S. embassy spokesman said he was aware of reports that killings had occurred on the hijacked ship, but he could not confirm them.

It was not known who the gunmen were or which Palestinian faction they belonged to. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in Tunis it had no role whatsoever in the operation.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times early Tuesday, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), the number two man in PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fateh commando group, strongly condemned the hijack.

The PLO opposes such acts and the seizure of the ship is aimed at damaging the Palestinian cause and the PLO's relations with European countries, Mr. Khalaf said.

Asked whether he knew who the gunmen aboard the ship were, Mr. Khalaf said he believed they belonged to a "small group of desperate young Palestinians from

## Jordan condemns ship seizure as terrorist act

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Tuesday denounced the seizure of an Italian liner in the Mediterranean as a "terrorist act" aimed at damaging the Palestinian cause and Arab-European relations.

A government spokesman, in a statement made to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said: "The aim of this terrorist act by people that are intruders in the Palestinian cause is to harm the Arab cause and reputation in general and the Palestinian cause in particular."

He said it also aimed at disrupting Arab relations with European countries which were beginning to understand and respond to Arab issues, including the Palestinian problem.

Jordan considers the piracy as a terrorist action designed to cause damage to the positive Italian stand towards the Arab causes in general and its understanding of the Palestine cause in particular, the spokesman said.

European Community foreign ministers, reacting to last week's Israeli raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis, invited a Jordanian-Palestinian team to talks on Middle East peace, as did British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a visit to Jordan last month.

the Sabra and Shatila" refugee camps in Beirut.

He said that two senior PLO officials in Cairo were in contact with the hijackers throughout Monday night in an attempt to convince them to release the hostages. But judging by contacts made by PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Abbas and Fateh Central Committee member Hani Al Hassan the hijackers "are very desperate and are reacting to the tragedies that have befallen the Palestinian people, particularly in Sabra and Shatila over the last few years," Mr. Khalaf said.

He said that the hijackers also explained that they were affected

by the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last week. Mr. Khalaf said that the PLO leadership was in continuous contact with the Italian government and will do whatever it could to help release the hostages and the ship.

In Amman, deputy military commander of the PLO Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad) said the organisation could not identify the hijackers or trace any links to other Palestinian faction or an Arab country.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman said in Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) is (Continued on page 4)

# Tal calls on U.S. to return to UNESCO, urges Britain to stay

SOFIA (Agencies) — The UNESCO general conference opened on Tuesday with an appeal to the United States and Britain to stay in the fold of the troubled agency to ensure its survival.

Opening the 23rd general conference of UNESCO's 160 member states, outgoing conference Chairman Saïd Al Tal of Jordan said the U.S. departure threatened the continued existence of the agency and went against the interests of world cooperation.

"I call upon President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. government to reconsider its withdrawal and come back to the organisation as soon as possible," Dr. Tal told a crowd of 3,000 delegates and staff in the huge Bulgarian Cultural Palace.

The walkout by Washington, which left the agency reeling under a 25 per cent budget shortfall, was causing more than a mere financial crisis, Dr. Tal said. It was also depriving the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of the work of one of the world's highest intellectual and scientific communities, he said.

"Under the same logic, I call

upon Mrs. (Margaret) Thatcher and the government of the United Kingdom to abandon its decision to withdraw," he added.

Western nations have accused UNESCO of mismanagement, over-politicisation and an anti-Western bias, and Britain has given notice of withdrawal at the end of 1985.

UNESCO officials fear a British pullout could provoke a massive departure by other Western members, notably Japan, now the second-largest donor after the Soviet Union. West Germany and the Netherlands have hinted they may review membership.

But diplomats believe Britain is closer to revising its withdrawal decision than were Washington at the same time last year, as long as they achieve their goals at this conference.

In his address, Dr. Tal also referred to the Palestinian question and said that more than three decades have now passed and the Palestinians still suffer the consequences of displacement and subjugation and occupation in Palestine.

With reference to the Gulf war, he said that innocent people are

being killed and untold miseries are befalling the two sides with great devastation to the region's cultural, economic and social life. He also referred to the plight of the black people of South Africa where, he said, the Pretoria regime is still pursuing racial discrimination policies and where the Africans are struggling to gain equality and their right to decent life.

The five-week UNESCO meeting, which marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the agency, has been dubbed by officials and diplomats as crucial for its future.

As the highest decision-making organ of the agency, the general conference will examine a series of management and administrative reforms pushed through by the West during the past 18 months, as well as the 1986-1987 budget and programme.

UNESCO programmes have been the focus of attacks from the West for placing too much emphasis on theoretical studies on issues such as disarmament or the press, leaving aside concrete action, and overlapping with work done by other U.N. agencies.

## Sabra, Shatila reportedly quiet after fighting

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut's Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps were quiet on Tuesday after two people were killed and some 30 hurt in fighting there on Monday, witnesses said.

Newspapers said the machine gun and mortar clashes were between Palestinians and Amal militiamen and several reported another six people killed.

The Shi'ite Amal movement, which fought a five-week war to take over Beirut's three Palestinian camps in May and June, said the fighting was inter-Palestinian.

But a Palestinian spokesman in Shatila said in a telephoned statement the trouble flared when Amal gunmen shot at a civilian on the outskirts of the camp. Many Palestinian civilians were wounded, he added.

## 'Maddened' Tunisian officer attacks crowd, including Jews

TUNIS (R) — A "maddened" Tunisian security officer fired on a group of people, including Jews, on Tunisia's southeastern island of Jerba, killing one person and wounding others, the official TAP news agency said.

The officer was immediately overpowered by colleagues after being seriously wounded, the agency added.

Jerba is a popular holiday resort and also the home of an ancient Jewish community.

The shooting happened three days after an Egyptian policeman shot seven Israeli tourists in Sinai in what President Hosni Mubarak described as an isolated incident involving a demented man.

TAP said the Tunisian security officer was "suddenly seized by a fit of madness."

About 70 people, including some Tunisians, died in an Israeli air attack a week ago on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters near Tunis.

Tunisia has a community of some 5,000 Jews.

TAP said the security officer opened fire on a number of Tunisian citizens, including Jews. A special squad has been sent from Tunis to conduct an investigation.

The police officer involved in the Egyptian incident is to be court-martialled.

Much of the public anger on the streets in Tunisia after the Israeli air raid has been directed against the United States, which expressed support for the attack.

Anti-U.S. street demonstrations took place in Tunis and the southeastern port of Gabes last week.

Representatives of Tunisia's Jewish community last week said they deplored the Israeli raid.

# Bomb explodes near Israeli governor's office in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A bomb exploded on Tuesday in a restaurant close to the Israeli military headquarters in the occupied West Bank near Ramallah, Israeli police said without disclosing whether there were any casualties.

Later, an army spokesman confirmed the attack and said the explosive charge was planted in front of the office of the Israeli military governor in the West Bank. The explosion, which took place near an Israeli settlement near the town of Batn in the Al Bireh region, came one day after an explosion injured 11 Israelis in Jerusalem.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said the Jerusalem blast was carried out by a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commando unit, and was aimed at intelligence of the Israeli intelligence. Wafa said the attack was in retaliation for last week's Israeli raid on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis.

In a continuing series of resistance attacks against the Israeli occupation forces in the West Bank, an Israeli patrol came under fire near Jericho on Tuesday. An Israeli spokesman, reporting the attack, did not disclose the number of casualties among Israeli troops. However, the spokesman said a number of Palestinians were arrested as suspects.

The attack took place at Maale Alumin, near Al Khan Al Ahmar, not far from Jericho, reports said.

The Israeli army claimed on Monday that Israeli soldiers shot dead four Palestinian commandos and arrested another in an encounter near Hebron. The army contended that the four were members of a Palestinian resistance cell, which, the army claimed, was responsible for a series of attacks against Israeli targets.

The alleged underground group was behind the killing of an Israeli couple earlier this year and another two Israelis last week, the army claimed. There was no way to authenticate the claim.



SHARIF ZAID RETURNS: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid (left), who returned to Amman on Tuesday after an official visit to Egypt, is received

upon arrival by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb (left), senior Armed Forces officers and Egypt's Ambassador to Jordan Thab Wahbe (Petra photo)

# Deportees detail brutality and inhuman treatment in Israeli jails

## Detainees appeal for international intervention

AMMAN (J.T.) — Three Palestinians deported to the East Bank of Jordan last week spoke at a press conference in Amman on Tuesday giving details of the brutal and inhuman treatment of Arab detainees in Israeli jails.

The three deportees, Amin Maqbool, Bahjat Jayousi and Walid Nazzal, said the Israeli forces are now detaining more and more people under any pretext to face the intensifying resistance campaign in the occupied territories.

The three appealed to Arab and world public opinions and all international and human rights organisations to interfere and put an end to Israel's brutal and inhuman treatment of the Palestinian people.

At the outset of the press conference Mr. Nabil Amer, director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) information office in Amman, said that 110 Arab detainees in Israeli jails have started a hunger strike in protest against inhuman treatment.

According to Mr. Amer, the Israelis deported 22 Palestinians to the East Bank over the past two months in a drive to evict all Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr. Amer said that the PLO will soon distribute memoranda pro-

testing the Israeli's inhuman treatment of Palestinian detainees. He said the deportees are very grateful to the Jordanian Armed Forces who offered them help and transport facilities upon their arrival in Jordan.

Mr. Amer also circulated an appeal by administrative detainees in Israel for an international team of jurists to investigate their condition.

The detainees called on humanitarian organisations and international institutions to form a team of jurists to investigate their situation and "expose the real nature of the so-called administrative detentions."

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organisation, has accused Israel of arbitrary arrests and detention and deportation without trial in the occupied territories and South Lebanon.

In its annual report, published on Wednesday, Amnesty also said it was receiving "increasing reports of torture of detainees" in police custody in Israel, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and South Lebanon.

The appeal distributed by Mr. Amer in Amman on Tuesday said: "The Israeli occupation authorities have recently started a

large-scale campaign of organised terrorism and suppression against our kinfolk, who have for long endured the Israeli practices. This state-backed racist campaign has spared no one, not even innocent children and elderly people. Three children have so far been killed by the Israeli occupation soldiers and scores of men have been imprisoned. Women and young girls are being subjected to repugnant, inhuman crimes. Israeli soldiers are spread everywhere and behave like mad dogs, arresting men and women for long hours in the streets and public squares and subjecting them to barbaric and heinous search and interrogation..."

"We appeal for the formation of an international team comprising well-placed jurists to become acquainted with the situation and to expose the real nature of the so-called administrative detentions. The only thing we possess in the struggle against these oppressive practices is our faith in right and justice. We are confident that justice will prevail regardless of the domain of the powers of injustice and darkness."

"Hence, we declare an open hunger strike raising high the slogan Yes to the pains of hunger. No to the pains of humiliation and surrender."

# U.S. administration clarifies McFarlane's Mideast remarks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane was referring to the administration's hope to maintain the momentum achieved in the Middle East peace process when he said he expected progress within a month in efforts for peace in the region, a White House spokesman said Monday.

Questioned by reporters about the "milestones of progress" in the Mideast which the national security adviser expected "within a month's time," spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. McFarlane was "referring to our hope that we can maintain momentum achieved in the peace process and... build on King Hussein's steps in this direction. In this respect, we believe that providing arms to Jordan is important, in recognition of what the King has already accomplished and to provide a foundation for further Jordanian steps. As you know, the president has had productive talks with President Mubarak and King Hussein in Washington and looks forward to fruitful discussions with the Israelis. As to the timeframe, we have said always that we want negotiations to start before the end of 1985. The Jordanians share this view, as do the Israelis."

Told that Mr. McFarlane's remarks sounded as though he knew of some specific development as yet unannounced, Speakes replied: "Let me point you back to my statement that providing arms to Jordan is important recognition of what the King has done. There's a time limit on that arms proposal pending before Congress."

Asked if the "milestones of progress" Mr. McFarlane mentioned meant the arms sales, Speakes answered: "That would be helpful to the progress, yes." Pressed on whether Mr. McFarlane's remarks about progress had meant to imply direct talks between Jordan and Israel, Speakes replied, "not that I'm aware of."

In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said Monday planned meeting between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was expected to take place before the middle of next month, "noting informed sources. Al-Ahram said the dialogue will be held in three stages — two of them in Amman and Cairo and the third in Washington."

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## High-level talks put new life into Egypt-Sudan ties

CAIRO (R) — A flurry of high-level contacts appears to be injecting new life into relations between Egypt and its southern neighbour Sudan after tension following a coup in Khartoum six months ago.

Egypt, which ruled Sudan jointly with Britain until 1956, has been concerned about a recent rapprochement between the new Sudanese leaders and Libya — Cairo's arch-foe.

Egypt's decision to grant asylum to Jaafar Numeiri, ousted as president by the army last April, has also clouded ties.

Defence Ministry sources said a visit here this week by Sudanese Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammed had largely eased Cairo's fears over the impact on Egypt of a military protocol Sudan signed with Libya last July.

The sources said Gen. Mohammed, who held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak,

played down the significance of the protocol and said Khartoum remained committed to a joint defence treaty it signed with Egypt in 1976.

This, together with another signed in 1982 on economic and political integration, have been criticised since the coup by Sudanese politicians who feel they boosted Egyptian influence over their country.

The Defence Ministry sources said Egypt responded favourably to requests put by Gen. Mohammed for arms supplies — chiefly anti-aircraft missiles and artillery — and joint committees had

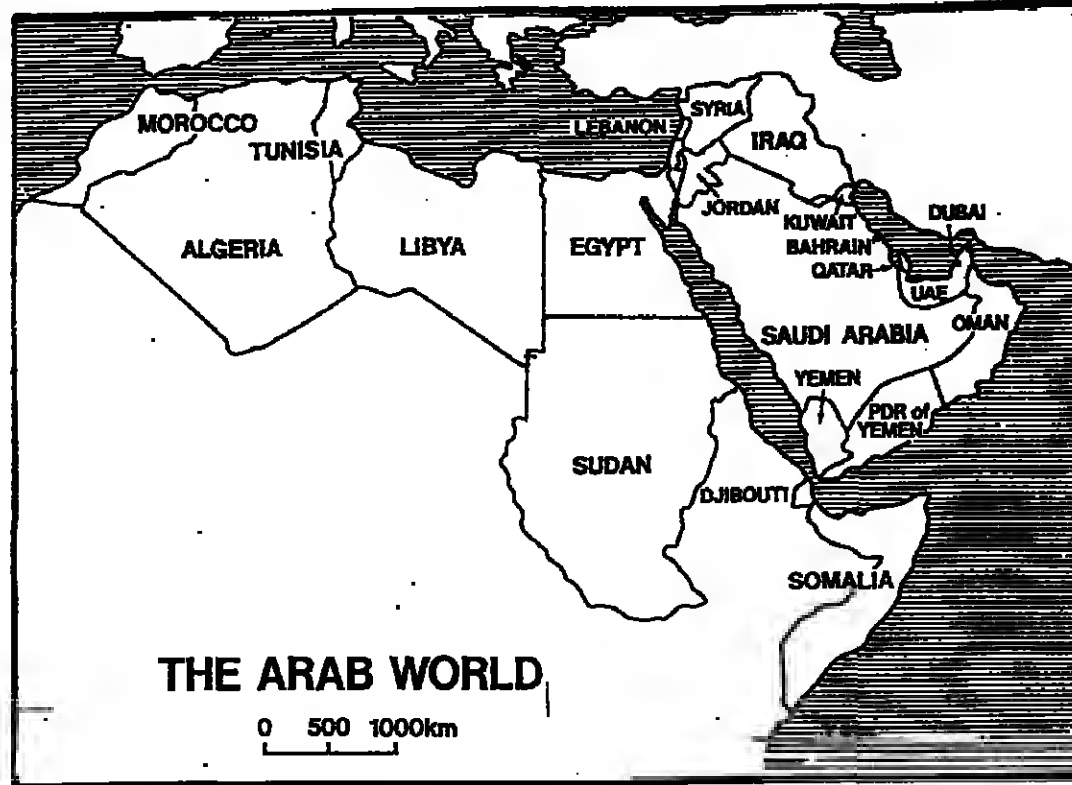
been set up to discuss details.

Other government sources said visits later this month to Egypt by Sudanese leader Abdul Rahman Swaroudah and Prime Minister Ali Ghozali Dafa Allah would cap what they called a slow reconciliation process between the two traditional allies.

This, they added, began with a visit by Mr. Mubarak to Khartoum on June 17, his first and so far only trip to post-coup Sudan.

The sources said Egypt had told Khartoum it was ready to revise the 1982 integration pact to meet Sudanese demands that more emphasis be laid on developing the country.

Sudanese Transport Minister Peter Gatkouth Gual meanwhile left Cairo Monday night after signing an agreement on completing roads and improving telephone links between the two countries.



## Peacetime ship seizures are rarity

CAIRO (R) — Seizure of ships for political reasons in peacetime, like the takeover of the Achille Lauro by Palestinian commandos, is far less common than aircraft hijacking.

One of the biggest acts of piracy in modern times was the commandeering in the Caribbean of the Portuguese luxury liner Santa Maria, carrying 600 passengers and crew, by opponents of Dictator Antonio Salazar in January 1961.

The seizure was masterminded by Gen. Humberto Delgado, who was living in exile in Brazil.

The 70 hijackers, led by army Capt. Henrique Galvao, who had escaped from prison, planned to take the vessel to Angola, then Portuguese territory, to start a rebellion. But after 12 days they surrendered to Brazilian authorities at Recife and were given political asylum.

In March 1974 three Pakistanis who said they belonged to the Muslim international guerrillas seized the first officer and engineer of the Greek cargo ship Vori in Karachi Harbour and held them

hostage in the captain's cabin. They threatened to blow up the ship if Greece did not hand over two Palestinians sentenced to death in Athens for an attack with grenades and guns at the airport there in which five people were killed and 55 wounded.

The three Pakistanis surrendered after the Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan ambassadors talked with them aboard the Vori and were flown to Tripoli.

Earlier that year, four guerrillas who said they were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Japanese Red Army blew up oil storage tanks at a Singapore refinery and seized the ferry Laju.

They ordered the ferry's crew of five to head for international waters but were stopped by police and naval vessels.

While the Singapore government was negotiating with them, armed men occupied the Japanese embassy in Kuwait and held the ambassador's hostage, demanding that Japan should put an aircraft at the disposal of the guerrillas on the Singapore ferry.

Tokyo agreed and the plane picked up the Singapore guerrillas, then flew to Kuwait for the others before taking them all to Aden.

On May 12, 1975 forces of the new Khmer Rouge government in Kampuchea boarded the American merchant ship Mayaguez 95 kilometres off the Kampuchean coast.

When the Khmer Rouge were trying to take the crew off the ship, U.S. aircraft sank three Kampuchean boats and damaged others. Three crewmembers from the Mayaguez were wounded.

About 200 U.S. Marines landed on a Kampuchean island where they met strong resistance from a garrison and other Marines took over the now deserted ship.

The Kampuchians freed the crew of the Mayaguez on May 15 and they were picked up by a U.S. destroyer.

However, before Washington knew of their release American planes bombed a Kampuchean airfield and an unused oil refinery.

The American forces suffered 15 dead, three missing and 50 wounded in the incident.

## Hijacked liner is flagship of Italian line

NAPLES, Italy (R) — The luxury trans-Atlantic passenger cruise ship seized by Palestinian commandos, off the Egyptian coast Monday, is the flagship of the financially troubled Italian Lauro Fleet.

The only remaining passenger ship of a dwindling fleet of 10 vessels, the 23,629-ton Achille Lauro is 196 metres long by 26 metres wide. The blue and white eight-deck ship has nearly 400 private cabins and can carry some 950 passengers. It has a crew of more than 300.

Built at the Genoa shipyards in 1947, the ship was bought by the flamboyant Neapolitan Achille Lauro in the mid 1960s. He had it completely renovated to serve as the flagship of his family's large passenger and merchant fleet.

The Lauro fleet, which once numbered some 50 ships, ran into financial trouble in the 1970s after

oil price rises. Lauro's fleet was declared insolvent in 1981 with debts of more than \$150 million.

The fleet is currently run by a government-appointed commissioner.

Lauro, who had twice rebuilt the family business after seeing many of his ships destroyed in both world wars, died almost penniless in 1982 at the age of 95.

For nearly two years until 1984 all but one of the vessels in the once-proud "Flotta Lauro" were confined to Italian ports because of the risk that they would be seized by suppliers of unpaid services if they ventured on foreign routes.

Lauro had inherited a shipping line from his father in 1912 which he gradually expanded until the outbreak of the World War II. During the conflict most of his ships were either sunk or destroyed.

After the war, Lauro was able to

reconstruct his fleet despite his close connections with the fallen fascist regime.

He bought cheap U.S.-built "Liberty ships" and soon assembled a fleet of ocean liners, taking tourists to the Far East and America and Italian emigrants to Australia.

## Iraq to free 55 Iranians

ANKARA (R) — Iraq will hand over 55 wounded and disabled Iranian prisoners of war at Ankara airport on Wednesday, informed sources said Tuesday.

They said the release of the casualties of the five-year-old Gulf war to Iranian authorities would be made through the Turkish Red Crescent organisation. Both belligerents have used neutral Turkey as a venue for previous prisoner handovers.

## Baz said to have met Arafat, Mzali

TUNIS (R) — A top aide of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak had separate talks here with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, Arab diplomatic sources said.

Confirming the Arafat meeting, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa said Monday Oussama Baz, Mubarak's political counsellor, expressed to Mr. Arafat Egypt's solidarity with the Palestinian people following an Israeli air raid which destroyed PLO headquarters near Tunis last Tuesday.

Tunisia, like other Arab countries, severed diplomatic relations with Egypt after Cairo signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The meetings took place amid PLO efforts to obtain support for an emergency Arab summit in the wake of the Israeli raid in which more than 60 people were killed.

Diplomatic sources said the PLO was launching attempts to gain Arab support for a summit to consider the question of re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Cairo.

Headline states such as Syria and Libya, which boycotted the last emergency summit in Casablanca in August, have bitterly opposed such a move.

Because of a tradition of decisions by consensus at Arab summits, they have been able so far to block Egypt's full readmission into the fold.

A PLO spokesman said the organisation had approached Algeria, which also boycotted the Casablanca meeting, on the issue of a fresh summit, indicating the PLO hopes Algeria has changed its position.

PLO contacts with Arab states on a possible summit should last about a week, when a formal summit proposal could be put to the 21-member Tunis-based Arab League, the spokesman added.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Baz came to Tunis but Tunisia again showed extreme discretion about this stay and did not officially announce it.

However the pro-government newspaper La Presse last week published a rare official Tunisian account of high-level contacts between Tunis and Cairo.

It printed a front-page article two days after the Israeli air strike reporting Mr. Mubarak's telephoned support to Mr. Mzali, expressing Egypt's "total solidarity" with Tunisia over the raid.

Reacting to a statement by Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin that Israel had launched a prolonged war against PLO leaders, the PLO spokesman said Monday.

But investigators believe Smyth fled to avoid his court appearance. His children remain in the Los Angeles area.

His son, Ernest, and daughter, Dawn, have been granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for giving evidence against their father.

Dawn was vice-president in charge of exports for Smyth's company at the time the krytrons allegedly were shipped.

Smyth is accused of illegally shipping 810 krytrons, which look like photographic flash-bulbs, to Heli Trading Company of Tel Aviv.

Some American officials have said that the devices were destined for Israel's bureau for scientific co-ordination which allegedly runs the country's nuclear weapons programme.

The government of Israel has denied this, and says it intends to return to the U.S. any krytrons not already used in research on conventional weapons — The Sunday Times.

## Saudi aide to visit France

PARIS (R) — Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz will visit France on Wednesday and meet French President Francois Mitterrand, French sources said.

No details were immediately available on the visit. Saudi Arabia last year bought a \$4-billion anti-aircraft missile system from France, but recently dashed French hopes of a major contract for its Mirage jets.

France, Saudi Arabia's second biggest arms supplier after the United States, lost the contract to British Aerospace.

## GCC military chiefs discuss coordination

BAHRAIN (R) — Chiefs of staff from Arab Gulf nations Tuesday ended two days of talks in Riyadh on common defence issues and coordination among armies of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members, the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said.

GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara told SPA a number of reports compiled by technical committees were discussed and recommendations would be submitted to GCC defence ministers due to meet in Kuwait on Oct. 20. He did not elaborate.

The GCC comprises Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

The Gulf Arab defence ministers will meet in Kuwait to discuss Israel's air raid on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offices in Tunis, Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Saleh Al Sabah was quoted Tuesday as saying.

Sheikh Saleh said the "latest aggression by Israel in Tunisia" would be on the agenda for the talks between ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council states.

## Netherlands to withdraw its troops from UNIFIL

THE HAGUE (R) — Dutch troops are to pull out of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon because of concern for their safety, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

He said worries about the role of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) also contributed to a decision by the Netherlands, one of 10 countries with troops in the force, to withdraw their 140 soldiers now in South Lebanon.

The U.N. Secretariat had been

informed that the Dutch contingent would not be at UNIFIL's disposal after Oct. 19, although the possibility of maintaining a token presence was being discussed, he added.

UNIFIL is still unable to fulfil its mandate properly and prospects of improvement are hardly visible, the spokesman said. Peace-keeping forces in the area were increasingly at risk, he added.

## Assad, Husak meet in Prague

VIENNA (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak met in Prague and condemned Israel's policies in the Middle East, the official Czechoslovak News Agency Ceteka has said.

"Husak and Assad devoted special attention to the heightening tension in the Middle East, caused by the aggressive policy of Israel and by the support given it by the imperialist circles of the United States," it said.

Ceteka did not directly mention Israel's attack last week on the

Palestine Liberation Organisation's headquarters in Tunis, which killed more than 50 people, Washington, a close Israeli ally, has denied advance knowledge of the raid.

Husak was quoted as saying Israel could only follow "its expansionist course" with U.S. support.

Assad, who arrived on a three-day official visit, said Syria would continue supporting Lebanon until territory occupied by Israeli forces was liberated and until a national reconciliation process in Lebanon had ended.

## W. German president arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — West German President Richard von Weizsaecker arrived in Israel Tuesday and said the German people would never forget the suffering they inflicted during World War II.

Mr. Von Weizsaecker, the first West German president to visit the Jewish state, was met by Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

In a brief speech, the 65-year-old West German leader said: "Today, 40 years after the end of World War II and the National Socialist tyranny, nations look back on that misery and injustice, death and the Holocaust."

"The past cannot be wiped out. We Germans will certainly not thrust away remembrance of the past. The more openly we face the truth, the freer we are to meet present day challenges," he said, speaking in English.

Herzog praised Mr. Von Weizsaecker for a speech to the West German Parliament last May commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Nazi German defeat. He declared then that West Germans could not evade responsibility for their country's past.

The president was given a full honour guard welcome at Ben Gurion International Airport. Among cabinet ministers lined up to shake his hand were Herut right-wingers who in the past have declined to greet German leaders.

The West German party includes Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. The visit will be largely ceremonial.

On the eve of Mr. Von Weizsaecker's trip, government sources said that West Germany was likely to approve a multi-billion dollar deal with Saudi Arabia for construction of a munitions factory. Bonn's first major arms deal with an Arab state.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 77311-19	<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 kHz
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## Mayor urges contingency plans for winter hazards

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday called on administrative units in Amman Municipality to adopt precautionary measures in order to prevent any possible hazard as a result of rains and floods during the coming winter.

In his request, Mr. Rawabdeh stressed the need for preparing an integrated working plan to deal with every contingency.

Mr. Rawabdeh also emphasised the importance of proper maintenance and cleanliness of rain water culverts and manholes which could be blocked due to refuse accumulation and lead to flooding.

The importance of completing excavations carried out by contractors in main streets in order to avoid traffic jam and hazardous conditions was also noted by the

mayor.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday the first signs of the winter season appeared in the form of scattered clouds and Meteorology Department Director General Ali Ahanda said the department forecasts light showers on Wednesday in the north and central parts of the Kingdom.

Dr. Ahanda explained that a cold air mass moved into Jordan on Tuesday and will produce a drop in temperature down to 25 degrees Centigrade by Wednesday. The weather is expected to be partially cloudy with the possibility of scattered showers, particularly in the north, he told the Jordan Times. The wind will be westerly and moderate and the Gulf of Aqaba will witness northerly winds and fair weather.

Temperatures in the hilly areas will be 25 degrees Centigrade and 30 degrees in the Jordan Valley and the desert regions, he added.

## Jordan University offers 400 extra student seats

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan made available 400 additional seats in its different faculties at the start of the current 1985-86 academic year in order to meet the increasing demand for higher education in Jordan, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said here Tuesday.

Speaking at an annual meeting with university deans and staff, Dr. Majali said that the total number of students now accepted for the first year of study has become 2,816 in addition to 817 post-graduate students.

Referring to the university's achievements during the past year, Dr. Majali said that the university organised 20 international conferences, maintained its summer course programmes and introduced a general knowledge as a compulsory course for all stu-

dents. Nearly 350 students from 100 Arab and foreign universities attended the summer courses at the University of Jordan, Dr. Majali pointed out.

He said that the university gives due concern to extra curricular activities and has assigned a separate and fully-equipped building for these student activities.

Dr. Majali said that the student-teacher ratio now stands at 23 to one which he said is one of the highest ratios in world universities. Dr. Majali also said that 139 post graduate students are now working abroad and preparing for their doctorate degrees in a number of specialisations.

Referring to expansion projects on the campus he said that the University Hospital is currently being expanded to house all out-patient clinics, laboratories and a dentistry section.

## Indian dance troupe to perform ancient 'manifestations of love'

AMMAN (J.T.) — A renowned Indian dance troupe is expected to visit Jordan to present five performances of an ancient Indian classical dance, later this month and early next month, the Jordanian embassy said Tuesday.

The focus of the century-old "Manipuri" dance, which originates from the northeastern part of India, is the "manifestations of love," said Mr. Praveen Varma, cultural attaché at the Indian embassy.

The New Delhi-based "Jhaveri Sisters," who are well-known inside India for their cultural fetes, are expected to arrive here on Oct. 26 and, according to a tentative schedule, will give three performances at the Palace of Culture and one performance each in Irbid and Aqaba, Mr. Varma said.

The "Manipuri" dance is considered one of the oldest dance

forms in India and the "Jhaveri Sisters' performances in Jordan will centre round the love of Lord Krishna and Radha, two mythological figures. The dances are performed in traditional Indian attire, including a conical crown and a thin veil dance with rhythmic steps to the accompaniment of lyrics. Mastery of facial expressions, an essential feature of all Indian dance forms, figure prominently in "Manipuri" dances.

The visit to Jordan of the 10-member group, which will make the stopover on its way from Paris to Delhi after participating in the Festival of India in the French capital, was arranged under the 1976 cultural agreement between Jordan and India, Mr. Varma said. Final details of the troupe's performances are to be worked out, he added.

## Specialised centre seeks to improve standards, management in poultry sector

By William Cordes  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Six years after a meeting of Near East countries in Tripoli, Libya concluded that there was a great need for a regional poultry training centre, the Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre for the Near East, based in Amman, is up and running, and promises to provide high-quality services to the poultry industry throughout the region.

Made possible through a United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) sponsored government cooperative programme and a generous contribution from the Italian government, the centre recently celebrated the graduation of its first 17 students, who successfully completed a four-week course in poultry farm operations.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, project manager and centre director, Dr. A.K. Al-Khazraji, emphasised his and the centre's appreciation for the assistance extended by the Italian and Jordanian governments. "We really thank the Italian government for this contribution (approximately \$3 million over four years) and their generosity to our centre. Even the Italian embassy is helping us out and the host country, Jordan, contributed by giving us buildings, premises, and supporting staff such as co-managers, drivers, and technicians," Dr. Khazraji said.

### Training courses

With its current budget, the centre will offer three courses each year and conduct a regional seminar every December. It can accommodate 25 students per session and plans both mid-level and pro-

fessional training. Courses scheduled for 1986 include the mid-level poultry farm operations class, designed to improve the management techniques of poultry farm foremen and technicians, and two professional-level offerings in feed analysis and quality control and poultry production and management.

The centre will host its first regional conference here in Amman on Dec. 1-2, and will focus on the issue of poultry feed and feed quality control. Dr. Khazraji emphasised the importance of feed in poultry production, citing the need of most countries in the region to import feed.

"The cost of feed is very high — about 70 to 80 per cent of the total cost of production, so we are trying to pinpoint some of the problems and suggest some possible, alternative feed resources," he said.

### Advisory functions

This approach highlights the centre's advisory functions. Dr. Khazraji noted: "We are in the process of establishing our laboratories. They will be very well equipped, and will aid in the provision of services such as field investigation and research, feed analysis, and disease diagnosis."

The overall goals of the centre are to increase food security and improve nutrition by providing fully-qualified personnel to economically manage the development of the poultry meat and egg industry in the region.

According to Dr. Khazraji, the 1979 Tripoli conference established that there was a regional lack of well-trained technicians in the poultry field. "Poultry is an industry, a big industry... I would say a multi-billion dollar industry, all over the world. And of course it's a source of food for the pop-



Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib (centre) Tuesday briefs a visiting Chinese research delegation on current developments in the Middle East (Petra photo)

## CAEU calls for free trade between Arab states

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Tuesday urged all Arab countries to establish a common free trade zone as a first step towards realising an effective Arab Common Market and to offset the adverse effects of the U.S.-Israeli free trade zone.

CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi made this appeal at the opening session of a two-day meeting organised by a pan-Arab customs and trade committee held at the CAEU's headquarters in Amman.

He said that the U.S.-Israeli free trade zone constituted a major challenge to the Arabs and a grave danger to their trade and economic progress. The U.S.-Israeli free trade zone in effect means the removal of all customs barriers between the two sides and paves the way for an integration of the American and Israeli economies, he said. Mr. Obeidi continued that the zone will also give Israel an opportunity to trade with European Common market countries under special agreements attached to the free zone accord.

He said the U.S.-Israeli free trade zone is a means to attract foreign investments to Israel and is designed to bolster the flagging Israeli economy. "Boost Israel's might and to enable it to launch further expansionist aggressions on the Arab Nation. 'Only through cooperation and joint action on the part of the Arab countries can these challenges be met and through determination can the Arab countries achieve an integrated economy that eventually leads to all-out economic unity," said Mr. Obeidi.

The meeting has been called to discuss ways for bolstering trade exchange among Arab countries and Mr. Obeidi pointed out that a slight improvement in this direction has been made over the past few years.

## Khatib, Saeh brief Chinese team on peace initiative

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib Tuesday conferred with a delegation from the Chinese Institute of International Affairs and held talks on the Middle East question and the Gulf war.

Mr. Khatib briefed the delegation members on Jordan's position regarding current peace initiatives and outlined Jordanian-Palestinian moves in the regional and international arenas which aim to find a just and durable solution to the Palestine question. Jordan, he said, calls for the implementation of U.N. resolutions through an international conference in which all concerned parties should be represented.

The minister also commended the strong ties between Jordan and China and expressed Jordan's appreciation of China's support for just Arab causes.

The delegation was later received by speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh who briefed them on the latest developments in the Palestine problem. The PNC speaker also spoke about Israel's recent raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis and reviewed Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation in the current endeavours to find a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestine problem.

## Abu Nuseir housing units to be allocated early next year

AMMAN (J.T.) — Early next year the Housing Corporation will start distributing housing units at the Abu Nuseir Housing Estate to government employees who have applied for housing as most of the utilities and services have been supplied to the estate. Housing Corporation Director General Shafiq Zawadeh announced Tuesday.

He said that work on the project, started in 1981 and was scheduled to have been completed in 24 months but, due to the installation of additional services, the deadline for completing the project had to be extended at additional cost. Mr. Zawadeh pointed out.

He said that the installation of additional services raised the total cost of the project by 30 to 40 per cent over original estimates. The building of sewerage and water networks, retaining walls and a wastewater treatment plant, together with the installation of telephone lines, were responsible for the increase in the cost of the project, Mr. Zawadeh explained.

### Rising costs

He said that the original cost of JD 50 million has now jumped to JD 75 million and this prompted the Housing Corporation to raise the premiums of instalments to be paid for each housing unit. Despite the increase, the corporation

is satisfied with the fact that the project, which Mr. Zawadeh described as the most successful and largest of its kind ever carried out in Jordan, provides convenient and excellent services for beneficiaries. He also noted that the cost of a housing unit at Abu Nuseir is far below the cost for similar units built by business companies in the country.

Mr. Zawadeh, however, expressed hope that the government will re-examine the situation and study the prospect of reducing monthly premiums as the corporation cannot charge more than 30 per cent of the employees' salary in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, Mr. Zawadeh added.

Mr. Zawadeh said the housing project consists of 16 different housing units some of which have been allotted to employees at the Jordanian universities, the Royal Scientific Society and the Jordan National Geographic Centre which are all located near the Abu Nuseir area.

By the end of November, the Abu Nuseir housing project will have been supplied with water and sewerage systems and by the beginning of 1986 the Housing Corporation will begin distributing the units to the beneficiaries. The estate, he added, contains four schools and other basic services.

## MINISTER OF TRANSPORT INSPECTS TATA BUSES



Yesterday H.E. Minister of Transport Farhi Obeidi paid a visit to the Arab Development & Investment Co. Ltd., where he inspected the newly arrived Indian TATA buses. Upon arrival he was received by H.E. the Ambassador of India, the Managing Director of Arab Development & Investment Co., Mr. A. Mufti of JETT and the representatives of TATA Messrs. Naik and Charan.

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## Doctors employ micro-surgery to re-attach severed fingers

Jordanian team performs successful grafting operation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian medical team has succeeded in re-attaching two badly damaged fingers on the right hand of a Jordanian citizen following a 10-hour operation at Al Hussein Medical City and the patient is now reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Dr. Mghannam Shahatit, who headed the surgical team, said that he had to resort to micro surgery and vein grafting employing sensitive equipment in order to carry out the operation. He explained that he used a surgical microscope and very fine needles and medical threads, to sew back the fingers and said that muscles and skin were taken from other parts of the patient's body in order to restore blood circulation to the fingers. The operation was carried out

on Monday, four hours after the damage to the first and middle fingers of the patient had occurred. Dr. Shahatit said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. Dr. Shahatit noted that if the patient had waited six to eight hours, there would have been no chance of successfully re-attaching the damaged digits. "When the patient came to the surgery, we found that only a thin layer of skin connected the two fingers with the rest of the hand

and this situation necessitated using special microscopes which enlarge the tissues and veins 20 times to enable the team to re-attach the two fingers," he said.

According to Dr. Shahatit, who heads the plastic surgery department at Medical City, a similar operation using micro-surgery was carried out by the same team in 1981. He added that there have been 20 other operations at the centre to re-attach digits, but that micro-surgery was not used in these cases, which were 80 per cent successful. He noted that an operation of this kind would cost at least \$10,000 in the United States.

The other members of the medical team performing the operation were Dr. Mu'tazz Al Karmi and Dr. Adel Haddad.

## Jordan sends second planeload of supplies to drought victims in Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday sent a second shipment of medical equipment and blankets weighing 13 tonnes to Sudan as part of its relief programme to the drought and famine victims in the African nation and another shipment will be dispatched in the coming few days.

The relief supplies are being sent to Sudan upon directives from His Majesty King Hussein who ordered the formation of a special committee, now chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, to organise the collection of contributions for the Sudanese people.

The medicines have been donated by the Health Ministry and several Jordanian pharmaceutical and drug companies. Last Saturday Jordan sent 12 tonnes of supplies to the Sudanese people.

Commenting on the Jordanian aid, Sudanese ambassador to Jordan Mahjoub Radwan said that his country appreciates the Jordanian people's humanitarian gesture. The relief supplies represent a true show of solidarity with the Sudanese people who are in dire need of help, the ambassador said.

He said that the Sudanese people are sharing their limited food supplies with refugees from different regions of the country and from neighbouring states and he added there are hopes that the recent heavy rains in Sudan, coming after a break of seven years, will help find a speedy solution to the drought problem.

Mr. Radwan commended the strong relations between Jordan and Sudan which, he said, were



A Jordanian plane is loaded with blankets and medical supplies before taking off for Sudan where the supplies will be distributed to drought and famine victims (Petra photo)

immensely strengthened in the wake of a visit to Sudan by Prince Hassan during which a comprehensive agreement on bilateral cooperation was signed. The ambassador said that a Sudanese delegation led by the Sudanese minister of industry will arrive in Amman by the end of October to discuss bolstering economic ties between Jordan and Sudan.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abhadi, rapporteur of the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People, was among the Jordanian officials at the airport to see off the plane and the crew.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Abhadi said that the committee is taking speedy measures to ensure the arrival of relief supplies to Sudan in order to help the famine and drought victims and to stop the spread of disease among the displaced people. The committee has decided that the end of this

month will be the final date for receiving financial aid in-kind contributions for the Sudanese victims, Dr. Abhadi said. He called on the Jordanian public to extend all possible help to the Sudanese people.

Dr. Sulaiman Subeithi, under secretary of the Health Ministry, was also at the airport and said that the shipment contained medicines selected upon the recommendations of a Jordanian medical team which is now in Sudan to assess the needs of refugees and sick people in the refugee camps. He said that other shipments will be sent over the coming few days.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the supplies will be distributed in three regions around the Sudanese capital of Khartoum including one area which has been assigned to refugees converging on Sudan from Eritrea and Ethiopia.

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# Jordan Times

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## Piracy condemned

THE SEIZURE of Achille Lauro is an act of piracy that serves no cause but that of naked terrorism and terrorists. Its aim is obvious: to finish off the job that the Israeli planes, in their raid against the PLO in Tunis, started. Otherwise what meaning did the choice of an Italian ship carrying innocent tourists as a target have? Why now? And for what purpose?

Israel, by launching its attack on Tunis last week, knew that its action would necessarily invite more acts of violence. And such act of piracy as the seizure of Achille Lauro is the kind of act of violence that Israel would have exactly invited. With this in mind, one has to doubt whether the pirates are indeed Palestinians. And if so, whether they are not of the Abu Nidal ilk or are in fact his dedicated followers.

There can be no doubt that the hijackers of the Italian ship, regardless of their true motive, are playing into the hands of the Israelis. So soon after the whole world community rose in unison to condemn the Israeli attack on Tunis, these terrorists strike to ease the pressure on the Israelis. What is the meaning of this act? And for what purpose?

Surely no Palestinian or Arab can overlook or forget Italy's noble stand in support of the Palestinians' just struggle and its total condemnation of the Israeli crime against the PLO last week. It is thus inconceivable that a true believer in the cause would target an Italian ship for hijacking and piracy. He who does such a thing is plainly a terrorist and an enemy of the cause and his people.

Jordan's condemnation of these acts of terrorism, no matter from what quarter they come, reflects our deep commitment to the cause of justice and right. Likewise, the PLO's firm stand on this issue, and the organisation's relentless efforts to bring the tragic situation to a speedy end, are a source of comfort and hope for us. Terrorism and terrorists cannot and will not sway us from the course we have charted for ourselves.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Resisting occupation

WE HAD hoped that the Israeli enemy would learn, very well from the lesson of Lebanon's invasion in 1982, and the subsequent disaster that was brought on its troops as a result of that invasion.

But the most recent events inside as well as outside the occupied territories indicate that the Israelis are so obstinate and refuse to learn from past failures. The resistance actions in Lebanon and Palestine provide evidence that the Arab resistance cannot be subdued or overpowered, and as long as there is occupation and repression, there will be resistance and martyrdom.

The arrogant Zionists launched a raid on Tunis, they continue to storm Arab homes and detain innocent civilians, and in return they are facing escalating resistance activity. The Israelis have not learnt from past lessons and still believe that they can impose their hegemony and their domination over the Arab region by continuing their raids on the Arabs and refusing to grant the Palestinians their rights in their homeland.

What has been happening inside the occupied territories over the past few days bears a clear indication of the shape of things to come, and points to the fact that the Israelis are in for further resistance activity by the Arab population and very hard times.

### Al Dustour: Fighting the evil

AS THE resistance activity inside the occupied Arab territories escalates day by day the Israelis have been increasing their threats, and announcing that they will fight the PLO wherever its men are in the Arab World.

Such Israeli statements and threats are designed more or less to deceive the world public opinion into believing that resistance activity inside the Arab lands is the work of an external enemy. Such statements and threats further expose Israel's aggressive nature to the whole world, though with such threats the Zionists want to make the world believe that the Palestinian people under their rule have now been subjugated and capitulated, and can no longer raise a voice or finger in the face of their enemies.

But the Zionists are repeatedly frustrated and their evil hopes are not fulfilled, all because the resistance inside the occupied lands is intensifying its attacks on the Zionist military establishment.

The Israeli people have been disappointed with their government and their military, and they no more believe what they are being told. They only believe that the Arab resistance in the occupied lands is launching attacks on the Israelis in retaliation for the repression and the acts of terrorism they are being subjected to.

The Zionists do not want to admit that resistance activity exists inside the occupied lands because this would mean that there is another people there whose lands have been usurped and therefore they are launching resistance attacks to regain them.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Hopes for next summit

IT HAS become customary for Arab countries to call for a summit meeting for Arab states following big events, or disasters befalling any of them. When the situation deteriorated in Tripoli, some voices were raised demanding a summit, and when Israel raided the PLO headquarters in Tunis we heard other voices calling for a summit meeting.

The Arab summit in Casablanca has decided to convene a summit in Riyadh on Nov. 13 and therefore Arab countries have ample time to prepare for it, and to work out plans and proposals to be submitted to that summit which has been called to find solutions for Arab countries' difficulties, problems and tragedies.

The next summit which would review all of the events and the problems must be attended by all Arab leaders without exception for the sake of giving the meeting significance and so that the decisions can be unanimous and effective.

The next summit should find all Arabs with open heart and without any disputes and differences or at least agreeing on achieving that end.

For that summit we must all prepare and must work, because a summit is the focus of world's attention.

In addition to that fact, all Arab masses are filled with hope whenever such summits are held and therefore Arab governments should do all that they can to help fulfil their peoples' aspirations.

# Labour and Likud: Same goal, different tactics

By Michael Lowry

Michael Lowry is a freelance journalist currently residing in Jerusalem.

RATHER THAN halt the flow of funds that fuels the Israeli war machine, the current U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace initiative appears to be committed to reviving the Reagan plan, first unveiled on September 1, 1982, following the evacuation of PLO combatants from West Beirut. At the time, the Israeli government (led by Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon) flatly rejected the U.S. proposals and responded to a White House request for a settlement freeze by announcing the establishment of seven new settlements on the occupied West Bank.

In contrast to the Likud government of the time, the Labour Alignment responded favourably to Reagan's proposals, arguing that they offered a chance of effectuating Israel's "Jordanian option," the main thrust of which was and remains the selective annexation of the occupied territories by way of an agreement with Jordan. The Labour Party, whose demographic "sensibilities" have always made it recoil at the prospect of absorbing the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the occupied

territories into the state of Israel, has been proposing an arrangement whereby Israel could retain control of the sparsely populated areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and cede *de jure* control of the major population centres to Jordan since the Ailon plan was first put forward in the early seventies.

In the decade following the June 1967 war, successive Labour Alignment governments established settlements in the Jordan Valley, the Etzion bloc, the Rafah approaches and the Golan Heights in an explicit bid to stake out a claim for those areas it wished to incorporate into the state of Israel, justifying their annexationist approach by claiming that the security of Israel demanded no less. However, save for East Jerusalem, the Labour Alignment stopped short of formal annexation, ostensibly "leaving the door open for a future solution" to be worked out with Jordan over the heads of the population of the occupied territories.

Given the Reagan plan's rejection of the PLO as a party to negotiations and its repudiation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the Labour Party's cautious approval of the

1982 American initiative was in keeping with its declared policy objectives. But U.S. unwillingness to apply pressure on the Likud government, or simply to stop underwriting the occupation, resulted in the Reagan plan being "temporarily" shelved.

In the interim, the political situation in both Israel and the Middle East have undergone significant changes: The withdrawal of the Israeli army from Lebanon and the attendant American re-evaluation of Israel's strategic capabilities, the indecisive July 1984 election results and subsequent reentry of the Labour Party into the government, and the current split in the PLO and concomitant alliance with Jordan have all been auspicious for the staging of a renewed effort to secure a *pax Americana* in the Middle East. Moreover, by playing the part of Middle East peacekeeper, the Reagan administration may also hope to deflect some of the international criticism of its aggressive policies both in regard to the nuclear arms build-up and Central America.

At the same time, there is room to speculate on how far the Reagan administration would be willing to commit itself to the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative if

the U.S. Congress had not made U.S. arms shipments to Jordan conditional on Jordan's reaching some kind of non-belligerency pact with America's number one ally in the region — Israel. Following the Iranian revolution, the Gulf war, and Israel's aborted attempt to establish a "new order" in Lebanon, the need to strengthen the U.S. position against what American officials refer to as "Communist-inspired subversion" became more pressing. It was against this background that the latest peace initiative was launched during visits made to Washington by Arab leaders in the spring of 1985.

The Labour Alignment's response to the initiative has not been substantially different from its response to Reagan's September 1982 proposals. Rather than reject the plan outright in the manner of the Likud, the Labour Alignment has expressed cautious interest, putting forward proposals of its own in an attempt to create a semblance of diplomatic activity behind which it can perpetuate the brutal realities of Israel's protracted occupation of the Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Golan Heights. If preliminary neg-

otiations on the make-up of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian list could continue for five, ten or fifteen years, the Labour Party would be delighted, for buying time is the name of their game.

It is appropriate to recall that when the national unity government was set up, Peres and Rabin spoke a great deal about "improving the quality of life" in the occupied territories. But rather than liberalise Israeli policy on the West Bank and Gaza, the government has been employing ever harsher methods against the local population in keeping with the Labour Party's traditional strategy of presenting itself as a "benevolent occupier" to the U.S. (which is naturally predisposed to believe Israeli claims) while pursuing policies similar to those of the Likud. Of course, this policy contrasts sharply with the Likud's disregard of international public opinion.

It is thus not all that difficult to understand why the U.S. prefers the Labour Alignment's sensitivity to the mores of international relations to the superpower fantasies of the Likud, especially in the wake of Sharon's failure to establish a "new order"

in the Middle East. But at the present juncture, the Labour Party's freedom of manoeuvre is being severely hampered by its Likud partners in the national unity government for whom even the thought of relinquishing *de jure* control of a dunum of occupied territory is sacrilegious treason that cannot fail to endanger the security of the state.

The present controversy between the Labour Party and the Likud is not so much over what policy Israel should adopt vis-à-vis the Palestinians, as it is over which policy Israel should adopt vis-à-vis the United States government. Both the Labour Party and the Likud reject Palestinian self-determination; but while the Likud views any willingness on Israel's part to enter into negotiations with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation as a kind of *de facto* recognition of the Palestinian people as partners for dialogue, the Labour Party appears to be hoping that in time and with enough U.S. pressure, Jordan will abandon the Palestinians much the same way Sadat did in the last American peace settlement in the Middle East — Al Fajr — Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly.

## Hijacked cruiser heads for Cyprus

(Continued from page 1)

not responsible for the seizure. "I am authorised to say that no organisation in the PLO has any role in this operation," the spokesman told Reuters, adding that Mr. Arafat was making every effort to try to obtain the release of the passengers and to discover who was responsible for the hijack.

A spokesman for the Port Said authorities quoted the Palestinian hijackers of the ship with more than 400 people aboard as saying the PLF carried out the operation.

The tiny Tunis-based PLF, led by Mohammed Abbas, has banished its pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan leaders who are now based in Damascus.

Two expelled PLF leaders, Abdul Fatah Ganem and Talat Yacoub, former secretary-general of the group, have continued to act in the name of the PLF from Damascus, where a number of anti-Arafat PLO rebel groups are based.

The liner was seized off Alexandria while on a Mediterranean cruise. It was not known how many gunmen were involved in the operation, but experts speculated the number could be anywhere between eight and 15.

Italy alerted its fleet and the United States said it took undisclosed measures. President Reagan, in a remark to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew who was visiting Washington, called the seizure of the ship "the most ridiculous thing."

The hijackers sought freedom for 50 Palestinians held by Israel and backed the demand by threats to kill the unknown number of Britons and Americans among 80 passengers and 330 crew aboard. "The British then the Americans will be killed unless West European countries pressure Israel to meet their demands," an Egyptian official reported them as saying by radio.

Italian investigators were said by police sources to be examining a possible link between the liner hijack and the arrest of a young Palestinian at Italy's Genoa port.

The Palestinian, Kalaf Mohammad Zainab, 25, was arrested on Sept. 28, six days before the liner sailed, after customs men found he had two passports, one Syrian and disembarked from a ferry from Tunisia.

Many of those who took the Mediterranean cruise aboard Achille Lauro escaped the hijack because they disembarked at Alexandria for a land detour in Cairo to see the Pyramids, intending to reboard at Port Said.

The White House in Washington said that during the night the United States had taken a number of undisclosed steps "in an effort to bring about an end to this act of terrorism," in coordination with the governments of Italy, Israel, Egypt, Syria and others.

Spokesman Larry Speakes said U.S. officials met at the White House soon after first reports of the incident arrived.

Speakes refused to discuss a report that a ship of the Sixth Fleet was sailing towards the liner.

About 25 Sixth Fleet ships are in the Mediterranean, the Pentagon says, with seven, including the carrier Saratoga, taking part in annual NATO exercises.

Ground units including Italian and U.S. marines are carrying out

amphibious training in Sardinia in the exercise and other ground units are in eastern Italy and Turkey.

Italian sources said Rome had been in touch overnight with Mr. Arafat who was making efforts to try to help solve the crisis.

Experts said several countries, including Italy, had units trained to mount an assault on a hijacked ship, but they added that storming a liner with a large number of hostages on board would be difficult and risky.

In contrast to a rush attack on an aircraft, the military force involved would have to secure many key points on a ship and face difficulty in locating and protecting all the passengers.

But the experts said, hijacking a ship also put enormous strains on the hijackers, especially if they had to keep a watch on numerous crew members.

It was therefore unlikely that a relatively small group could maintain such an operation for very long, they added.

The gunmen probably boarded Achille Lauro outside Egypt's 12-mile territorial limit while those still on board were having lunch on Monday, immigration officers said.

Egypt has denied suggestions that some gunmen boarded the ship at Alexandria.

The West German foreign ministry said PLO representatives were sailing towards Achille Lauro seeking to negotiate with the gunmen on board.

A spokesman for the ministry said that, according to information he had received, a ship had left an Egyptian port with PLO members on board and was heading in the direction of the cruise ship. In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency TASS criticised the hijack and said it had been carried out by extremists.

TASS referred to a statement by the Italian Communist Party which said: "The new piratical act leads to a dangerous growth of tension in the Mediterranean." The seizure of the passenger ship... plays into the hands only of those forces that want to torpedo any possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem," the statement added.

Israel Radio said two Israeli passengers disembarked from the ship before it was hijacked and they said there were no other Israelis aboard.

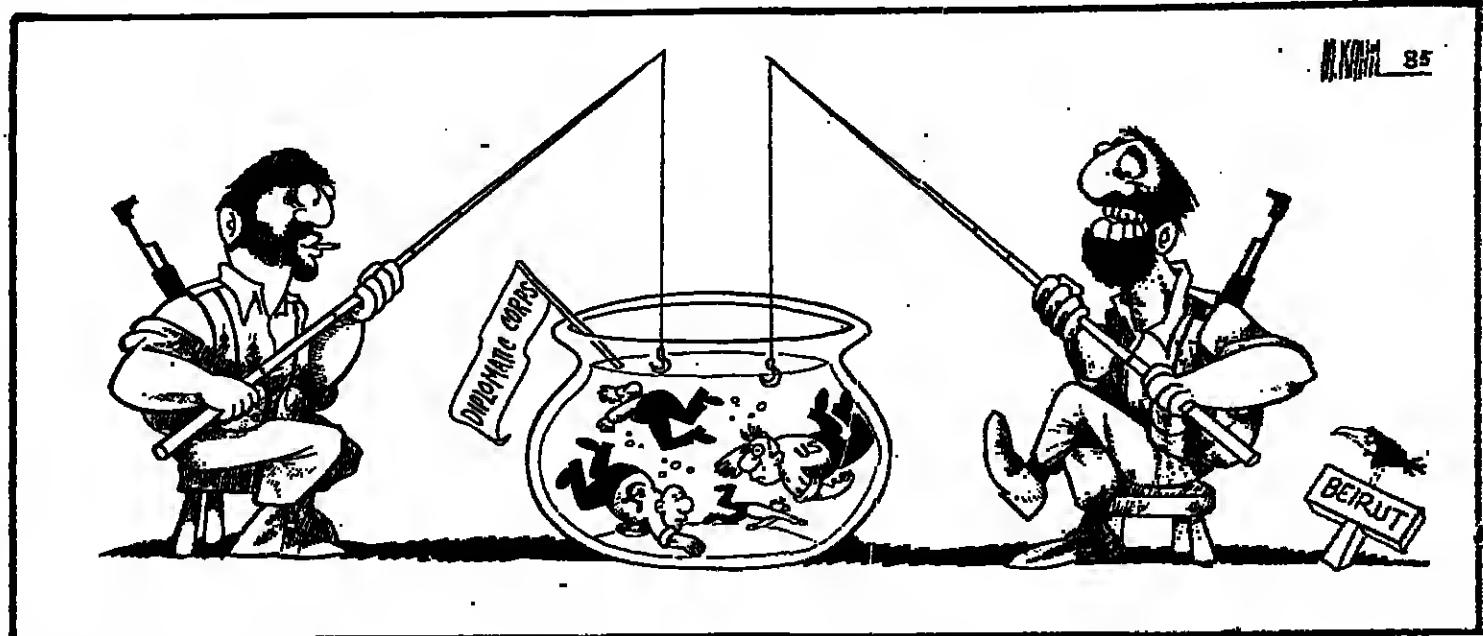
A senior Israeli official, briefing foreign correspondents, appeared to rule out releasing any Palestinians in Israeli hands. "This would not be cooperation, but rather would be giving in to terrorism," he said.

Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev told reporters at a news conference last month there were about 3,360 "security prisoners" in Israeli jails.

Other officials said Tuesday Israel will consider any Italian requests over the hijacking of the ship but favours a firm response.

"Israel will react to every request as it arises," Cabinet Secretary Yosse Beilin told reporters after a brief cabinet meeting.

He was asked if Israel would accede to the hijacker's demands for the release of 50 Palestinians in Israeli jails. "This option was not discussed," he replied.



## Kidnappers' silence heightens fears for Soviet hostages

By Andrew Tarnowski

Reuters

BEIRUT — A long silence from kidnappers who hold three Soviet hostages after killing a fourth in Beirut is raising new questions about their identity and motives.

There are fears the Soviets could face prolonged captivity, like six Americans and four Frenchmen seized by the shadowy Islamic Jihad (holy war) group in the past 19 months.

The kidnappers' silence since Oct. 2 is prompting speculation that the abductions and killing, the first such actions against Soviet officials in the Middle East, may have nothing to do with the local aims stated by the kidnappers.

They identified themselves as Muslims enraged by a Syrian-backed leftist assault on Sunni fundamentalists in the northern city of Tripoli. Demanding an end to the fighting they told Moscow to "restrain its cliques in Lebanon."

The bloody assault on Tripoli was halted on Oct. 4, and the fundamentalists began handing their arms to Syrian troops under a peace pact at the weekend.

But the abductors have not kept a promise to free the Soviets, seized Sept. 30 in West Beirut. If the assault ended, after issuing four statements in the first three days after the kidnaps, they have also kept silent since Oct. 2 when they killed diplomat Arkady Katkov.

Some Lebanese political analysts believe the kidnappers may be angered that the Tripoli peace pact amounted to defeat for the fundamentalists, by ending their two-year hold on Lebanon's second city.

Shiite Muslim militia leader Nabih Berri has voiced public doubts about the kidnappers' identity and aims. Security wings of Berri's Amal militia and of the powerful Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia are hunting for the Soviet hostages in close collaborations with the Soviet embassy and Lebanese intelligence agencies.

"We thought at one moment it was a matter of a spontaneous reaction to a state of affairs," Berri said at the weekend.

"But the execution of a hostage and the continued detention of the others now that the Tripoli affair is settled causes us to reconsider and re-evaluate the motives of those who harm the security of the country and its friends," he said.

A statement purportedly by the kidnappers telephoned to a U.S. news agency in Beirut on Oct. 6, saying the hostages would not be freed and urging Islamic Jihad to hold onto its American hostages, did not appear genuine.

It was the first call made to the agency and differed markedly from the uniform style, format and content of four apparently authentic communiqués issued last week in the name of the "Islamic

Liberation Organisation — Khalid Ibn Al Walid Forces."

Sources close to the militia security wings say they now believe the abductions have nothing to do with the three-week Tripoli conflict.

They qualify speculation about the kidnappers' silence by saying the group may be too afraid of capture in the intensive manhunt since Katkov's death to issue statements.

"If they hadn't killed Katkov, all the hostages might be free by now," a senior militia official told Reuters. But he too wondered whether Tripoli was just an excuse for a kidnap operation against Soviet interests.

A Soviet source told Reuters after the kidnaps that the embassy had received threats by letter months ago and he had been himself threatened by anonymous telephone calls.

"They said 'we've taken American and French hostages, and it's your turn next,'" the source said. "I told my friends here we should expect kidnappings of Soviet citizens."

Newspapers say Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuri Soulikov is "moving heaven and earth" to find the missing men.

"The militias are working on all theories," the sources close to the manhunt said. They declined to speculate on what other motives than Tripoli might lie behind the kidnaps.

They said militia security officers were almost certain the hostages have been moved around in Beirut since being seized in the city's western sector.

They also believed the three were probably held in separate hideouts, and one may have been taken out of Beirut.

The entrance to the southern city of Sidon was blocked for hours on Sunday in what militiamen there said was part of efforts to stop any of the hostages being moved from Beirut.

Beirut newspapers, meanwhile, have speculated that the Soviet officials are caught in a Middle East power play.

"A former prime minister says the kidnaps and killings in Lebanon are a war of intelligence agencies between great powers which may get even tougher if no agreement is reached to end it," the conservative An Nahar said without elaborating.

"Security sources say they believe more than one regional and international powers are behind the kidnaps of Soviet diplomats," the right-wing Al Amal newspaper said.

The independent As Saifir said: "A senior Lebanese intelligence official... noted the delay by the kidnappers in fulfilling their promise (to free the hostages) and expressed fear that the detention of the Soviets might be connected to matters which went beyond the Tripoli events."

## Polish economic policy of reforms seen at crucial stage

By Guy Dimmore

Reuters

WARSAW — A contest for authority between supporters and opponents of Poland's economic reforms has brought policies to a crossroads and, analysts say, could bring about a government shake-up after general elections next Sunday.

The struggle has focussed on decentralisation, how far the Communist government should devolve financial authority from ministries to enterprises.

Professor Jozef Pajestka spoke recently of a consolidation of forces against the reforms and a weakening of those who supported their introduction three years ago. "As a result of the consequent impasse in reforming the economy, this process has now found itself at a crossroads," the economist wrote in the weekly Zycie Gospodarcze.

The position of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski is clear.

"There will be no departure from economic reform in Poland," the General said in an interview with British publisher Robert Maxwell, carried extensively in official newspapers at the weekend.

Economic Reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka, also in a weekend interview, attacked "a barrier of insufficient initiative and enterprise, still characteristic of many links of management, even at the central level."

Western diplomats expect Baka to lose his job after the October 13 elections.

Critics accuse Baka, an outspoken supporter of the reforms, of failing to push them through against opposition of the central bureaucracy which sees its authority threatened as power is devolved from sectoral ministries.

A consultative parliamentary

body reported recently: "There is still a host of shortcomings in the way the central apparatus is functioning. An effective economic policy body is lacking."

Other ministers seen under threat are Janusz Obodowski, responsible for East-West trade, and Stanislaw Ciolek of trade union affairs.

Debate over the reforms has intensified against a background of slowing growth in industrial production, a falling trade surplus with the West and uncontrolled wage rises and consequent inflation.

The reforms, patterned on Hungary's experience, are aimed at reducing the role of the central government, decreasing subsidies, balancing market supply and demand and making enterprises more financially accountable.

Baka warned in his interview with the official news agency PAP that a threat of bankruptcy must

be intensified. So far, only a few companies have been dissolved.

Professor Pajestka, in an extensive analysis, argued that the principles of the reforms were being ignored.

The objective of enterprise autonomy had been shifted to the back seat and a "conspiracy of a mundane fondness of ease" was seen in companies and flourishing in central bureaucracy.

Despite the aim of limiting funds to non-profitable units, the 1985 state budget produced record high subsidies, he wrote.

Professor Zbigniew Kamecki, economist and alternate member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, warned that public support for the policies was waning.

Describing himself as an ardent advocate of reform, he wrote in the weekly Przegląd Tygodniowy that people associated the policies with unpopular price rises.



# Environmental changes influenced early life style at Teleilat Ghassul

Teleilat Ghassul, in the Jordan Valley, prospered during the 5th/4th Millennium B.C. Excavations at the site started in 1929. Rami G. Khouri, author of two archaeology books, and on authority on the archaeology of Jordan/Palestine examines the site and its findings. Following is part one of two articles on the excavations:

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN VALLEY — For about a thousand years in the 5th/4th Millennium B.C., roughly from 4600-3600 B.C., a large, prosperous and relatively sophisticated farming town existed at Teleilat Ghassul, near the north-east tip of the Dead Sea. There is little for the visitor to see today at the site, a series of low mounds at an altitude of 295 metres, below sea level and about five kilometres from the shore of the Dead Sea. "Teleilat" in Arabic means a series of small tells, or artificial mounds, and "Ghassul" is the Arabic name of a local plant that produced a material used in manufacture soap.

Excavations by three different teams at Teleilat Ghassul since 1929 have uncovered the architecture, art and cultural artifacts of a major Chalcolithic settlement that was also occupied during the

end of the Late Neolithic period. It was such an important site when first excavated that it has become the type-site of the Chalcolithic era, during which one talks of a "Ghassulian" culture that has also been attested in other parts of the region.

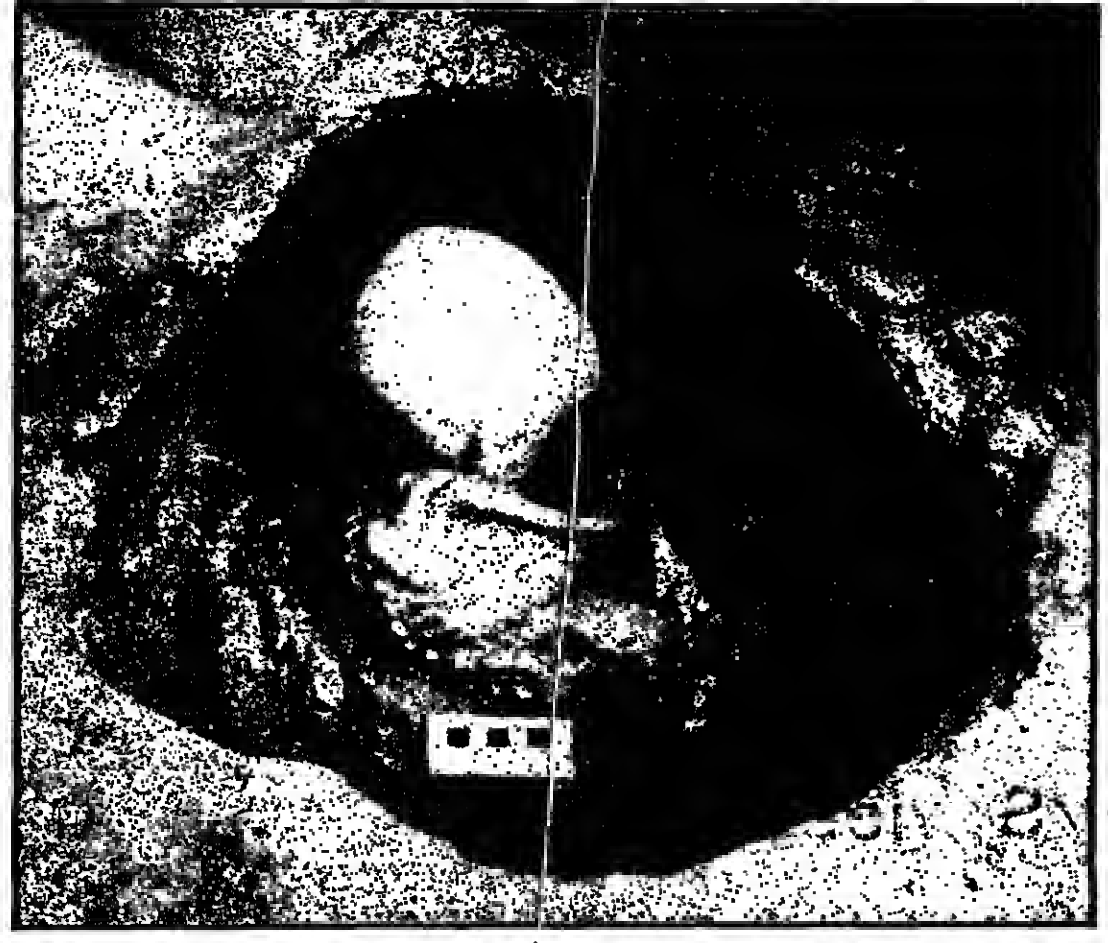
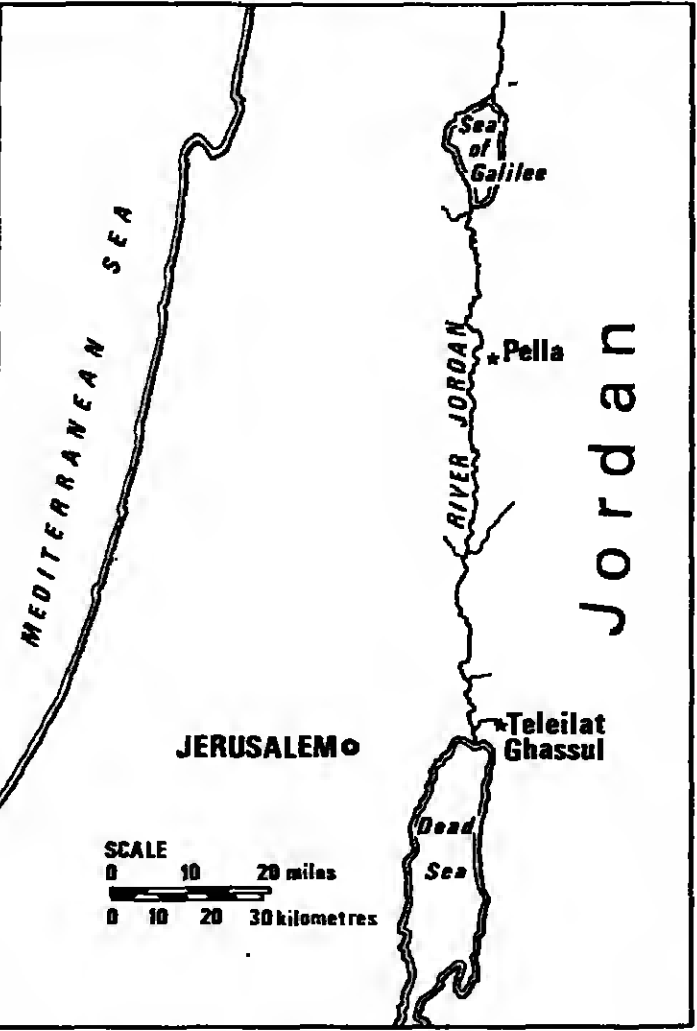
The prehistoric village straddled a particularly important period of human development, between the village cultures of the Neolithic era (8,000-4,500 B.C.) and the proper walled towns that developed in Jordan/Palestine in the Early Bronze Age (around 3,300-3,000 B.C.).

Teleilat Ghassul was first excavated during seven seasons between 1929-38 by Fathers A. Mallon (who discovered the site) and R. Koppel, on behalf of the Pontifical Biblical Institutes of Rome and Jerusalem, and again in 1960

by Father Robert North. Professor J. Basil Hennessey of the University of Sydney, Australia, dug the site again in 1967 on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, and completed his excavations over four seasons in 1975-78.

The large site covers at least 20 hectares, in an area that had always suffered badly from earthquake damage. The latest excavations confirm the original Neolithic/Chalcolithic village was spread out over a single, flat area, and was not perched on a series of small tells as earlier scholars had thought. Professor Hennessey says the little tells that exist today were formed by natural erosion during the 5,000 years, since the site was abandoned around 3600/3500 B.C.

Soil and pollen analyses conducted by Mr. Derek Webley after the 1967 season suggest the original settlement was located on a low sand bank, or sandy island, surrounded by slow-moving fresh water, in a lush environment that supported alder trees, sedge, reed mace, water chestnut, clump moss and other fern-like plants. Towards the end of its life, the water



Skeleton of a newly born child buried beneath a house floor

**Pit houses**

The earliest dwellings excavated at Teleilat Ghassul are semi-subterranean pit houses from the Late Neolithic settlement, dating from around 4500 B.C. These were oval or roughly circular structures with floors sunk about half a metre into the earth, surrounded by a low pile or mud wall. Post holes in the ground held wooden beams that supported a reed roof covered with a layer of mud.

Several such houses and their associated courtyards produced flaked stone tools and pottery typical of Late Neolithic industries throughout the region. In a early pottery and stone tools were placed in pits, which were later filled with earth. The pits were used for storage, and some of the pits were found to contain large quantities of pottery and stone tools.

**Plaster walls**

Many plastered house walls were also painted in brightly colored geometric and naturalistic patterns, including human representations and fantastic masked figures which have been called "monsters". Some walls were repainted and painted at least 20 times.

In one house, a plaster-lined pit dug into the floor was still full of the puddled plaster that its inhabitants had prepared to replaster their walls, before they left the building with their work unfinished.

Another room had the remains of a painter's workshop, including large chunks of red, white and yellow ochre, the polished rubbing stones used to crush the natural pigment, and a highly polished ox's shoulder blade with traces of pigment in a depression in the middle, suggesting it served as the painter's palette.

## Andorra's 'plastic bag' economy is put at risk

Spain's imminent entry into the European Community has cast a shadow over the economic prospects of the tiny, border enclave of Andorra, as David White explains.

MADRID — From January next year, the map of the EEC will have a small hole in it. Right where the new members join the old is a bit of the Pyrenees that is waiting to know where it stands.

Not part of the Common Market, but not considered to be a fully-fledged third country, Andorra is a loose end of the enlargement process that still has to be dealt with.

A network of deep mountain valleys, slightly smaller than the Isle of Man, it always lived a curious in-between status which has kept it from the clutches of France and Spain. With its tax shelter, its skiing, and above all its low-duty, no-VAT supermarkets, post-war Andorra has gone from rags to riches.

The "plastic bag economy" has turned the capital, Andorra la Vella, into a giant emporium. The country's population now something over 40,000, has tripled in 20 years.

With Spain's entry to the EEC, however, Andorra's livelihood is now at risk. Spanish incorporation into the EEC customs union will whittle down the difference between what Spaniards pay for imported goods at home and the prices they obtain in Andorra.

It will also call into question the way the Spanish authorities have effectively been keeping Andorra in business, by turning a blind eye at the customs post.

A footnote to the community's enlargement terms gives a two-year period for a new customs deal to be worked out. In the meantime, merchants are beginning to sweat. Austerity in Spain has already provoked a crisis to commerce over the last two years. One wholesaler said demand had dropped 25 per cent a year.

As a tax haven and mountain resort, Andorra has other strings to its bow-banking, leisure and possibly light industry. Its profile as a financial centre, however, has been kept low to avoid trouble with Paris or Madrid, and its potential for filling its 250 hotels with tourists rather than shoppers from Barcelona is limited by the lack of a commercial airport.

taken place, but the Andorrans are happier about the prospect of getting a fair deal.

France, Spain and both co-principes have all, at different periods, claimed the right to speak in Andorra's name. It has often been considered that France's engagements covered Andorra. But the bishop, backed by the Spanish government, has in recent years questioned the French monopoly.

French and Spanish school systems exist side by side in Andorra, as do French and Spanish postal services, with the internal service provided free.

Although they look down on the Spanish, Andorrans are closer to Spain. Geographically, culturally and economically, the valleys face south. The official language is Catalan, and while most of the goods come from France, commerce is geared primarily to Spain. Spaniards from the largest community and Andorra plays in the Spanish football league.

Madrid now favours giving more powers to the Andorrans, a prospect which French officials regard as potentially bothersome. Pressure for a more modern constitution led to the first separation of powers in Andorra four years ago, with the creation of a head of government.

He is responsible to the 28-member Council General, a parliamentary body dating from the 15th century which had previously exercised both legislative and executive functions. But only the council's powers have been separated. Other important powers, such as law and order, remain in the hands of the co-principes.

Reform has since become bogged down. Ultimately, the issue boils down to the role of the co-principes, an institution which Andorrans cherish for bawling guarantees their autonomy over the centuries and which they would be reluctant to abandon.

The Andorrans are a canny mountain people, and deeply conservative. Nationality laws — recently liberalised to end discrimination between sexes and between those born before or after 1975 — are still strict. Only one in four is an Andorran national.

— Financial Times news feature.

## London underground gets facelift

By Alan Elsner  
Reuters

LONDON — London's grubby underground rail system is receiving its first major facelift for 50 years, aimed at promoting art appreciation among its millions of travellers.

Daring bricks, peeling paint and glaring tiles are giving way to mosaics and murals, elegant seats, coordinated colour schemes and reconstructions of Victorian features in a £77-million programme.

"Each of the 100 stations being restored will have its own identity provided by a theme given by historic or geographical associations," said London transport architect Donald Hall, who is coordinating the project.

"We are trying to promote a new image of art patronage, to humanise the system and make the passengers' journey a little less onerous," Hall told Reuters.

His colleague Miles Emerson said: "We are trying to put the interest back into travel." Six stations in the city centre have already been revamped and their transformation is dramatic. At Tottenham Court Road, brightly-coloured mosaics of saxophones, tape discs and key-

boards emphasise the area's association with the music trade. The mural designed by Scottish sculptor Eduardo Paolozzi is said to be the largest mosaic commissioned in Europe this century.

At Baker Street, the original Victorian station has been restored. Dating from 1863, it was one of the first in the system. Associations with fictional detective Sherlock Holmes are invoked with profiles of a pipe smoker in a deerstalker hat.

At Charing Cross, the theme is the nearby national gallery represented by a giant reproduction of an Italian renaissance masterpiece, Botticelli's Venus and Mars.

London Transport, which runs the underground, says the system carried 672 million travellers last year. Hall believes the "tube", as most Londoners call it, is one of the world's most unpleasant undergrounds.

"It doesn't give you a tremendous sense of well-being. It is the deepest underground in the world and has the atmosphere of a glorified sewer," he said. Platforms in all stations are of a standard width, regardless of how much they are used. "In some stations during the rush hour, you're almost pushed on to the line,"

Hall said. But there are compensations. The system is relatively safe and police say robberies and assaults on passengers are rare.

Hall said the new designs — even the prominent breasts on the Botticelli — had attracted almost no graffiti. London Transport is also spending £135 million (£189 million) on automatic ticketing equipment and 60 million (£112 million) on new lifts and escalators.

To complete the transformation, it will begin introducing new trains within the next five years, designed to give passengers a smoother ride. While some stations provided artists with obvious subjects for wall designs, finding a suitable theme for others proved more difficult, requiring historical research.

On investigation, the north London area of Finsbury Park was found to have been one of the first sites where hot air balloons were flown. The station is now decorated with five huge mosaics of multi-coloured balloons. "For most Londoners, the tube is just a way from getting from one place to another," said Hall. "We would like it to be just a little more than that."

## Fake products invade world markets

By Robert Trautman  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Some \$80 billion worth of counterfeit goods — from designer shirts to birth control pills — are being peddled worldwide every year with results ranging from red faces to health hazards and even death.

Experts say the trade is growing as more counterfeiters join this particular international underworld. Fake products are flooding all major Western nations and many developing ones, but the United States is by far the most lucrative market.

The U.S. has responded by warning countries that are major points of origin that they must do their best to stop the flow of fraudulently-labelled goods, or risk losing duty-free trade privileges with the United States.

"The worst countries by far are in Southeast Asia — South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, China, Mexico and Indonesia," said James Bikoff, head of the International Anti-counterfeiting Coalition, a grouping of some 315 American and foreign firms.

"Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico are also hotbeds of piracy and counterfeiting, and growing very rapidly," U.S. trade officials say some counterfeit goods are made by legitimate foreign firms that produce fakes on the side.

But most of the forgery is done by operations set up for that purpose. Many are small firms operating out of back-street garages and able to flee quickly if discovered.

The counterfeiting began with basic consumer goods such as clothing, but it has now spread to high technology and even industrial products. Bogus Izod designer shirts and Calvin Klein jeans have been joined by fake Rolex watches, Apple computers and Chevron chemicals.

"As more countries become capable of doing things in the higher end of the production spectrum, they have a greater capability to rip off not just retail outlets but more sophisticated products," Joseph Dennin, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Economic Policy, told Reuters.

He singled out the field of chemicals, in which U.S. firms have pioneered the research and development of new products only to have them replicated by newly-developed countries.

While getting stuck with bogus fashion items or sports equipment may be aggravating, the effect of counterfeit chemicals, cosmetics or vehicle parts can be tragic.

"In Kenya, the annual coffee crop on which the Kenyan economy depends was virtually destroyed in 1979-80 through the application of counterfeit and defective agricultural chemicals heaping the counterfeit label of a respected American manufacturer," Bikoff said.

A congressional committee investigating counterfeit products recently cited other examples: — Bell helicopters with dangerously substandard fake parts that may have been responsible for several accidents; — Counterfeit look-alike drugs believed to have caused at least 12 deaths; — Birth control pills with a bogus name-brand label were found to be sub-potent or with no active ingredient.

Fake designer sunglasses with easily-shattered lenses; — Faulty counterfeit brake shoes that resulted in the loss of several lives in a bus accident in Britain.

Trade specialists say firms in developing countries often pirate chemical formulas and make bogus products to sell in other Third World countries. "They (the buyers) are spending the limited currency they have to import goods they need to raise themselves up, but the goods are junk," said Dennin.

The pirating of computer software is becoming a widespread problem because originating firms need several years of sales to recover their extensive research costs.

Trade specialists agreed that trying to stop bogus products at a country's borders is a near-hopeless task — given the flood of counterfeiters — and that major efforts should be made to stop counterfeiting at its source.

Bikoff and Dennin both called for tough anti-counterfeiting laws by developing countries and the enforcement of such legislation where it already exists.

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U.S. trade law could also be more strictly enforced, Dennin said, noting that one Caribbean country enjoyed preferential trade treatment from the United States, while its state-owned television pirated American films off satellites.

U.S. trade officials say they are reviewing counterfeiting in various countries with an eye to ending trade preferences if those nations do not crack down on their counterfeiters.

"Countries that are making counterfeits and doing it blatantly ought to be taken to task any way we can, and with any leverage we have," said Dennin.

## 'Marcos children' die of hunger

By Joel Palacios  
Reuters

TALISAY, Philippines — Five times a week hungry children carrying spoons, bowls and numbered tags line up at dozens of church-run feeding centres in the central Philippines.

They surrender the tags in return for a spartan meal of rice porridge and vegetables. For many of these children from the slums and deserted sugar plantations of Negros Occidental province, it will be the only food they eat that day.

Many will die before they are four years old, doctors say. According to a government survey, more than 200,000 children have died of malnutrition in the province on Negros Island since 1975.

In one government hospital in Bacolod, Negros Occidental's capital, at least 370 children died in the first half of 1985 — nearly 70 per cent more than in the same period last year.

Most of them are victims of the decline in the sugar industry, mainstay of the province's economy. Before world sugar prices began to plummet in 1983, Bacolod was a boom town. Now heggars roam its streets. In the countryside Communist rebels have grown dramatically in strength.

There is hunger in other parts of the Philippines, but nowhere has been hit as hard as Negros Occidental.

"The situation is bad because of the paternalistic system on the hacienda (farm) in which the owner provides for all the needs of the workers whose families have worked on the farm for many generations," said a volunteer at a feeding centre in once-prosperous Talisay, near Bacolod.

When the farms close down or lay off workers, the families have no place to go, she said.

of malnutrition.

He was brought in from a seafarer's colony for his first food of the day. His mother is not sure when the next meal will be. "Nino is the youngest of my five children," she said. "We usually eat rice and fish but it is no longer regular. Sometimes when the children are hungry they just have to go to sleep."

Two-year-old Rubie Demetillo sat quietly in a corner of the ward eating rice, fish and noodles. Her sunken eyes told the story.

Her 12-year-old sister watched over her and looked longingly at the meal. "Our father is sick and mother is working in the cane field. We have no food," she said. "About 66 per cent of 250,000 children below seven (in the province) are malnourished and dying because food is scarce," said Roman Catholic priest Ireneo Gordoncillo, who runs a church-financed feeding programme.

"We serve lunch five times a week in 43 feeding centres in more than 20 towns but I feel we have not made any impact," Gordoncillo told Reuters.

Dr. Lourdes Espina, chief of one malnutrition centre, said many of the children brought to hospital will die. "Most of them are already in a bad state and we can no longer control infections and other complications," she said.

In most cases, she added, mothers are uneducated and do not even realise that their children are malnourished.

"Ignorance and poverty are the main culprits. They lack meat and vegetables and in most instances even the rice that they eat is not enough."

Wives of rich "hacienderos" have launched their own feeding programme and hiring food to slums and abandoned sugar farms. In Manila prominent businessmen and civic leaders have also started fund-raising campaigns to augment the church's feeding scheme.



# N. Korea proposes divided Olympics

North threatens boycott if demands not met

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — North Korea Tuesday tabled a proposal to divide the 1988 Seoul Olympics between North and South Korea, delegate sources at an International Olympic Committee (IOC) meeting in Lausanne said.

The move came at the start of two days of talks on the issue, the first between the two bitter rivals' national Olympic committees, and amid repeated North Korean threats to stay away from the Games if its demands were not met.

There was no immediate official comment from the IOC on the meeting, which was being held behind closed doors at its Chateau de Vidy headquarters.

The delegate sources said North Korean Olympic Committee President Yu Sun Kim formally proposed a joint North-South staging of the Games, with the marathon and basketball among a series of events to be held in North Korea.

Seoul, which the sources said had yet to respond formally to the plan, has previously described such a move as being politically motivated and accused Pyongyang of trying to wreck the Games.

However it did not rule out the possibility of staging some preliminary events in the North.

In an interview published Tuesday in the Lausanne newspaper *Matin*, the North Korean ambassador to Switzerland, Kim Hye-ung Ou, warned anew of a walk-out. "If our proposals are re-

ected there will be the risk of a boycott," he said.

The North Korean proposal has gained weight recently through statements by other communist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, describing it as "worth serious consideration."

Moscow led an East bloc boycott, supported by North Korea, of last year's Los Angeles Olympic Games on the grounds that the safety of its athletes could not be guaranteed.

Seoul, which has no diplomatic relations with communist countries, has been working hard to improve ties in a bid to prevent a repetition of the 1984 boycott.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, who is chairing the Lausanne meeting, brushed aside the North's demands after a visit to Seoul in August, saying the choice had already been made four years ago and finalised by contract.

The plan would require a major Olympic charter rule change backed by a two-thirds majority of its 160 member countries.

The charter says the Games are entrusted to the country in which the chosen city is located, though

that they can share events with other cities or sites within that country. IOC officials suggested a solution of the situation could develop from a broader interpretation of the word "Korean."

## Al Nasr, Al Shabab win in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Al Nasr and Al Shabab reached the semi-finals of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) President's Cup soccer tournament in quarter final matches on Monday.

Al Nasr, beaten in the 1984-85 UAE championship by Al Wasl last May, trounced Al Ain 5-1 to give notice it will be a formidable presence in the 1985-86 national league season, which starts on October 24. Al Nasr knocked Al Wasl out of the President's Cup on its opening day last Thursday.

Also in Monday's matches, Al Shabab beat Sharjah 1-0 on a penalty goal to reach the semi-finals from Group D. The two teams ranked third and fourth in the first division last year.

Second division Bani Yas scored a surprise win over first division Emirates Club 1-0, while Dubai's Al Ahli beat Al Khaleej 2-0.

Bani Yas goes on to play Ras Al-Khaimah on Thursday for the chance to meet Al Nasr in the October 14 semi-finals.

Eighteen teams entered the tournament, traditionally played at the end of each season but delayed this year because of the national team's involvement in qualifying matches for the 1986 World Cup. The final will be on October 18.



**BECKER-MANIA:** by beating Czechoslovakia last weekend, Becker and the Germans, this year's Wimbledon Champion, will face Sweden in December for the Davis Cup championship. (INP/Norbert Seim photo)

## U.S. routs S. Korea in Federation Cup

NAGOYA, Japan (R) — The United States, scoring whitewash victories in two of their three matches, crushed South Korea 3-0 in the first round of the Federation Cup women's team tennis competition Tuesday.

The second-seeded Americans, who have won the competition 11 times, had little trouble against South Korea, who had to survive a qualification round to get into the main event.

Kathy Jordan struggled slightly with her serve on a windy day before beating Kim Soo-Ok 6-3, 6-4. But Zina Garrison, 21 and ranked sixth in the world, demolished Seoul Min-Gyeong 6-0, 6-0 before

Jordan and Sharon Walsh beat Choi Jeong-Ok and Lee Jeong-Soon by the same score.

Garrison, from Houston, Texas, was overpowering in her 39-minute victory but Jordan admitted she found the conditions difficult. "I had trouble with my serves because of the wind," she said.

But her volleying was precise enough to keep her out of serious trouble.

Third-seeded Australia beat Denmark almost as easily to join the Americans in the second round along with top-seeded Czechoslovakia, the champions the past two years who won their opening tie on Monday.

Australia, last year's runner-up, also won 3-0 after singles victories by Azine Minter and Wendy Turnbull.

Turnbull, 32, playing in her ninth Federation Cup tournament, had to work harder than she might have expected to defeat Time Scheuer-Larsen 6-2, 7-6 (8-6).

"I should have put more pressure on her when I led 5-2 in the second set. But I took it easy. She also started to play well," Turnbull said after winning the tie-breaker 8-6.

Turnbull was well in control of the second set until she started making errors on her volleys.

## Danes favoured to beat Swiss tonight

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark, with Italian-based strikers Preben Elkjaer and Michael Laudrup fit and well, should gain an important victory over Switzerland in the World Cup European Group Six soccer tie Wednesday.

The group has proved one of the most competitive in the scramble for places in next year's finals in Mexico with Wednesday's two combatants, the Soviet Union and Ireland all on six points. The Danes head the section with a game in hand but finish with two away fixtures and cannot afford to

slip up against the Swiss.

The prospects of a Swiss victory have been diminished by injury and suspension. They have been particularly hard hit in attack with Robert Luethi, top-scorer in the Swiss league injured, and Jean-Paul Brigger under suspension.

Czech Paul Wolfberg is expected to respond by calling up 17-year-old winger Alain Sutter, who has made only eight first division appearances for Grasshopper, and switch defender Andy Egli to attack. Egli played up front on occasions for West German club Borussia Dortmund

last season.

While the Swiss must put out a makeshift attack, Denmark will field both Elkjaer and Laudrup, two of the most effective strikers in Europe.

Elkjaer received a shin injury during Denmark's 1-0 defeat in the Soviet Union last month. But he signalled his full recovery when scoring both goals for Italian champions Verona in their European Cup win over Paok Salonika in Greece last week.

Laudrup has also been playing impressively for Italian league leaders Juventus.

## Tension marks game 13 of chess series

MOSCOW (R) — The 13th game of the world chess title rematch between reigning champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Garry Kasparov began Tuesday in an atmosphere full of tensions and superstition.

Kasparov, playing white, is pressing to break the deadlock that the players have reached at the halfway mark of the contest. The two Soviet grandmasters are still level at six-six after one month of play, with two wins each and eight draws.

The challenger, who won the 11th game in dramatic style, is considered by experts to hold a slight psychological edge. But he must win one game more than his opponent since the match rules

mean Karpov retains his title in the event of a 12-12 tie.

Kasparov arrived at the hall Tuesday to a larger ovation, but Kasparov's appearance shortly afterwards was also significant.

He had changed into a black suit which made an auspicious debut in the first match, the 48-game marathon halted earlier this year.

Before game 31, Karpov announced to his supporters that he would score his sixth and decisive victory that day and sported the new suit to herald the occasion.

After a nerve-wracking game, Kasparov escaped with a draw and the disappointed Karpov dropped the 32nd which signalled the beginning of Kasparov's protracted revival.

Tuesday's play followed the line of the first game of the rematch with Karpov choosing to use the Nimzo Indian and facing the variation that led to Kasparov's opening win.

At first both players moved very rapidly with occasional hesitations from Karpov who seemed to be checking his preparations.

Then Kasparov surprised observers by thinking for more than half an hour on his 10th turn.

Sweden set for Czechoslovakia

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden have named an unchanged squad for the World Cup soccer qualifier against Czechoslovakia in Prague on Oct. 16.

The Swedes snatched a 2-2 draw against West Germany in Stockholm last month, grabbing an equalizer in the last minute.

West Germany have already qualified from Group Two, but the runners-up spot is wide open, with Sweden, Portugal and Czechoslovakia all in with a chance of making it to Mexico.

## Teacher loses temper and match

BRISBANE (R) — American Brian Teacher blamed a bout of temper for his surprise loss to compatriot Glenn Layendecker in the Brisbane Men's Tennis Classic Tuesday.

"I lost my temper... I cracked at the wrong time," the fifth-seeded Teacher said after his 7-6, 7-6 first round defeat.

Layendecker, 24, won the tie-breakers 7-5 and 7-2 after not having a single break point during the two sets.

Teacher, said his concentration was "shot" after a big point in the 12th game of the second set went against him. At 15-30 on Layendecker's serve, Layendecker appeared to over-hit a return, which would have given Teacher two set points.

But the baseline umpire sat unmoved and not even Teacher's disapproving screams could force an overruling from England's centre chair umpire Jeremy Shales.

"I felt no-one was calling the balls out there, but I shouldn't have let it get to me in the tie-break," said Teacher, who is battling back after eight months with an Achilles injury.

Earlier, Antony Emerson, son of former Davis Cup player Roy Emerson, was pulled back into the draw after losing in the qualifying when American Egan Adams failed to arrive.

## Athletes urge crackdown on drug use

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — The athletes commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said Tuesday increased use of drugs was a blemish on sport and urged that offenders be banned for life.

In a statement after a two-day meeting, the 11-member commission called for random international and national doping tests in competition and training, and said all world and Olympic records should be subject to doping controls.

The meeting, chaired by Peter Talberg of Finland, said athletes, coaches and officials should be told through special education programmes about the dangers of banned drugs, and what alternative substances could be used for therapeutic purposes.

All sponsorship contracts should include a clause forbidding the use of banned drugs, and imposing sanctions for violations, the athletes said.

The commission, set up as a watchdog group to look after the interests of Olympic competitors, recommended that athletes should also have a say in decisions of national and international sports bodies.

### NOTICE

#### AQABA RAILWAY CORPORATION AQABA WORKSHOP EXTENSION PROJECT INVITATION FOR BIDS TENDER NO. 16/85

Aqaba Railway Corporation invites sealed tenders for the Aqaba Workshop Extension Project, designed to provide facilities for maintenance and periodic overhaul of diesel electric locomotives.

The work is to be done on turnkey basis and includes civil, mechanical and electrical engineering works including supply and installation of machines and equipments. The covered area of the proposed extension to the workshop including warehouse is nearly 6000 m<sup>2</sup>.

The works cover the supply of machines, plants & equipments as specified in the technical specification detailed in Booklet II which forms part of the tender bidding documents. The technical offer shall contain offer for various machines and equipments to be supplied, installed and commissioned in the workshop including design of foundations and structures.

Details of electrical distribution system shall be designed as per requirements of machines and equipments being offered. A total of 28 items of machines, such as, precision lathe, radial & pillar drilling machines, grinding machines, overhead electrical travelling cranes, (one of 25 tonnes capacity, and two of 3 tonnes capacity), jib cranes, lifting jacks, compressors and other plants and equipments, are to be supplied.

The complete project included in the tender is to be financed by the tenderer.

Interested bidders may obtain further information from the office of Aqaba Railway Corporation, P.O. Box 50, Ma'an, Jordan (Telex No. 82225 ARC JO) after purchasing the bidding documents.

A complete set of bidding documents can be purchased by interested bidders from ARC's above office at Ma'an or from the ARC representative in the liaison office in the Ministry of Transport, Amman upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 180/-.

All bids must be accompanied by a tender bond of 5% of the bid value. Sealed tenders must be handed over to the Chief Clerk of ARC's office at Ma'an on or before 12.00 hrs. on 31st December '85.

Sahel Hamzah  
Director General

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4150/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3652/57	Canadian dollars
	2.6415/25	West German marks
	2.9745/60	Dutch guilders
	2.1670/90	Swiss francs
	53.60/65	Belgian francs
	8.0575/625	French francs
	1781/1783	Italian lire
	215.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.9650/750	Swedish crowns
	7.8750/850	Norwegian crowns
	9.5650/750	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	325.60/326.10	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed mixed after an easier opening on light buying interest which was mainly confined to special situations and showed little or no reaction to the provisional 1 1/4 per cent rise in U.K. September M3 money supply, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 1.4 at 1,305.5. Hanson Trust ended 2p up at 210 after announcing it will begin a tender offer for all outstanding shares of SCM at \$75 a share in cash. Sears lost 5p to 106 after disappointing interim results. Gold and North American shares were mixed. Government bonds ended around 1/4 point lower after a steady opening following the U.K. money supply figures, dealers added. Imperial Group recovered to close a penny lower at 204 after 200 following news that it is not proceeding with a consortium bid for Allied-Lyons. Allied ended 3p easier at 283. Banks were mixed with Barclays up 5p at 389 while Midland lost 3p at 389. Insurances eased with Legal and General at 679 and Guardian Royal at 653 both 3p lower. In mostly firmer oils B.P. rose 5p to 548 and Burnham 7p to 311. G.W. Sparrow jumped 18p to 66 after BET made a \$6.2 million offer for the company. BET firmed 3p to 318. Abbey Pic firmed 2p to 34 after rejecting the bid approach from French Kier. 10p up at 199. Christie International lost 13p to 243 after interims.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually good day and evening to wind up matters already put in motion and to clear the deck for action while at the same time thinking about just what you can do to be more successful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Talk over any agreements you feel should be changed with the right parties. Get right results. A compromise is best.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make appointments for entertainments for the near future then handle your work most efficiently. Be cooperative.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Fine day for perfecting your particular talents and bringing them to the attention of bigwigs who can assist you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Talk over with family members how you want the future to trend and come to a fine agreement.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Show pals you agree with their ideas and gain favor. Make sure you drive most carefully and avoid possible accidents.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Finances are uppermost on your mind and it would be well to consult with experts for good advice. Then full speed ahead on your ideas.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) First take the treatments that you need in order to be at your best. Be more sure of yourself at the wheel.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Gain advice you need from a good pal and then consult also with experts who can give you good ideas.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Use both standard and new methods for best results in your endeavors. Be happy at home tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find right way to gain more prestige and build up your credit. The social side of life is fine in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) The planetary aspects are favorable for extending your interests, so get busy at right activities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your hunches are good today so follow them in handling certain obligations and you know exactly what to do.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will have a very precise mind and way of doing things and should have as fine an education as possible, but during adult life will be more concerned psychology.

## THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

- God of war
- Lean
- Classical organist
- Indian peasant
- Noted fur merchant
- She loved Narcissus
- Trucker's vehicle
- Lariat
- Particle
- Used flower?
- Word with deep or high
- Become late
- Alpine type
- Phonetic
- Trout
- Percussion instrument
- Hawkshaw
- Musical Christmas request?
- They keep "The Loop"
- Veritable
- Only
- Multiplying word
- Star
- May or Stritch
- Decline
- Inexpensive fast food?
- Skirt
- Lukewarm
- Starth source
- Elipical
- Male job title
- At a distance
- Bequeathed in herstory
- Library shap
- Down
- Female title
- Voice notes
- Tiber city
- Chewy candy in Eng.
- Base
- Digestion

7 Bonnevite state

8 — bene

9 Church part

10 Safari member

11 Theophrastus

12 Picked

13 — in on

14 (targeted)

15 Billfold item

16 A believer

17 Remown

18 Chemical group

19 Sedimentation

20 Items

21 Gaits

22 An Andersen

23 Shoe insert

24 Swarm

25 Ration of —

26 Single-name

27 Express ideas

28 Intigated

29 Swiss cheese

30 — we forget

31 "A — and a vulgar man"

32 — wink (quickly)

33 Community character

34 Permission

35 Vietnam region

36 Half-of-Famer Hoyt

37 Anatomical membrane

38 Sitter

39 Electro

40 Notable times

41 Food scrap

## Flight of capital from Latin American states estimated at \$100b

VIENNA (OPECNA) — The flight of capital from Latin America was estimated Monday at between \$80 billion and \$100 billion.

Mr. Gabriel Valdes, a former Chilean foreign minister and currently chairman of the country's Christian Democratic Party, said high U.S. Bank interest rates had led to enormous capital transfers not only from Latin America but from Europe as well.

"We have been reduced to a position where we no longer exercise control over our own financial and monetary resources," he told a two-day conference entitled "Decolonisation and After The Future of the Third World," organised by the Vienna Institute for Development and the London-based monthly magazine South.

Mr. Valdes, in an analysis of the political and economic situation in Latin America, said military dictatorships had declined because they had been unable to solve the people's economic problems.

He said the crushing burden of the continent's foreign debt should be a "joint responsibility."

He described the present situation as "most difficult" and hoped that it would stir the international conscience, since both human dignity and human rights of a vast segment of mankind were in jeopardy.

Mr. Valdes made a stinging attack on monetarism, saying that wherever the doctrine of the Chicago School of Economists had been applied in the Third World, the results had been disastrous.

He asked developing country governments to "close their doors

to the monetarist solution as it was the greatest danger facing them."

He said monetarism had "eliminated the citizen and replaced him with the consumers."

Mr. Valdes said there could be no economic development without liberty and no liberty without democracy.

Mr. Altaf Gauhar, editor-in-chief of South told the conference that the international system as it existed today was incapable of reform. He called for radical solutions and new revolutionary approaches.

He said the debt of the Third World now stood at \$1,200 billion, which was roughly the amount earned in oil revenues by a group of developing countries since 1973.

Talking about Latin America, he said the choice before the region was between "debt and democracy."

Unless structural changes were introduced and a wide-ranging solution found, Latin American societies would crumble. The sovereignty of debtor states was being "gobbled up" by superpowers and powerful international financial institutions which had come to acquire enormous power.

Mr. Gauhar called for an "international consensus" on the economic crisis facing the poor countries. He also criticised developing country governments which, he argued, did not truly represent their people and did not protect their basic rights and interests.

The conference was also addressed by Mrs. He Liliang, a senior member of the Chinese foreign ministry.

## First default in U.S. history looms

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate is working against the clock to raise the federal debt limit as the United States faces the prospect of defaulting on its obligations for the first time in history.

After again failing Monday to pass a bill allowing the government to borrow more money to pay its day-to-day bills, senators were expected to meet again today to hammer out a compromise solution to end the four-day-old wrangle.

Treasury Department officials warned a default could take place because the government has reached its debt limit of \$1,800 billion and cannot borrow any more money to pay its bills unless Congress raises the limit.

Acting Treasury Secretary Richard Darman said unless Congress acts promptly or the Treasury takes costly and unprecedented action, "the United States would be in the position of defaulting on its obligations for the first time in history."

A bill to raise the debt ceiling to over \$2,000 billion was stalled in the Senate over Republican efforts to attach an amendment designed to balance the federal bud-

get over five years.

Democrats have blocked a vote on the budget balancing amendment but have proposed a compromise which would bring a final vote by Thursday.

The democratic proposal would also allow a short-term debt limit extension while the long-term bill was being considered.

Senate Republican leader Mr. Robert Dole, who backs the budget balancing amendment, said he would discuss the Democratic proposal with other Republican senators Tuesday morning in hopes of resolving the impasse.

"I assume we'll be under more pressure (to raise the debt limit) tomorrow," Mr. Dole said Monday night.

Any debt limit increase would also have to be passed by the House of Representatives. House leaders said they would have to study any bill sent them by the Senate despite the pressure to act quickly.

"We will not legislate with a gun at our heads," House Democratic leader Mr. Jim Wright of Texas said.

## United States urges debtors, lenders to solve global debt crisis together

SEOUL (R) — The United States, in a marked shift in strategy, called Tuesday for debtor nations to undertake genuine economic reforms and for creditor banks to boost their lending by almost \$30 billion in return.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, signalling a new willingness of the United States to become involved in the debt crisis, told a news conference his proposal depended upon the cooperation of everyone involved.

Mr. Baker said the lynch-pin of his plan required debtor nations, who have been criticised for their failure to restore economic health, to redouble efforts to promote growth.

Once Third World nations display their resolve to curb inflation and government spending they would qualify for commitments he has discussed with major commercial banks to lend \$20 billion to developing nations over the next three years.

In addition the World Bank and other development banks will boost their loans to debtor nations by \$9 billion, he said.

Stressing that the integrated plan rested chiefly on renewed efforts by the indebted world to reform, Mr. Baker said: "like a chain it's only as strong as its weakest link."

Mr. Baker stressed that while the role of the World Bank would be bolstered, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would continue to play a central part in combatting the debt crisis.

But he pointed out that the IMF was intended to assist nations suffering short-term financial crises.

The bank, meanwhile, which traditionally promotes long-term economic development in the Third World, should play an "enhanced role in the world debt strategy," since the institution was better suited to dealing with the protracted nature of the crisis.

In particular, Mr. Baker called on the bank to increase loans tied

to general economic reforms. Its lending is usually aimed at promoting specific development projects and until now the IMF has been the principal agency shoring up the shattered economies of debtor countries.

Mr. Baker also said the bank, and other development institutions, should speed up their loan disbursements, which currently take many months to arrange.

He also urged much closer cooperation between the two institutions, something industrial countries have called for in the past two years. The bank's leadership has come under fire in the past year for its failure to bring about that change.

The treasury secretary, meanwhile, said the IMF was shifting the emphasis of its reform programmes from austerity to economic growth. But debtor nations which overspent and printed too much money, had to adjust before treading the path towards growth. "That requires some sacrifice," Mr. Baker said.

In a speech Tuesday, IMF managing Director Jacques De Larosiere stressed how crucial economic expansion was for debtor nations. "The debtor countries must grow out of debt,"

Mr. Baker said his plan, which he said was well received by other major industrial nations, still had to be fleshed out.

He suggested, for instance, that the bank might increase repayment guarantees of commercial bank loans to debtor nations.

He also said that U.S. bank regulations could be changed to make it easier for American banks to lend to debtor nations experiencing temporary repayment problems.

Despite scepticism that his plan may not rescue some debtor nations in time, Mr. Baker said "I don't think it's too late."

West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg told reporters: "The direction of the Baker move is correct ... but without a policy of lower U.S. interest rates, I feel the Baker concept will not bite."

## World Bank president to step down in July

SEOUL (Agencies) — World Bank President Tom Clausen announced Tuesday he will step down next summer, putting to rest speculation that has been rife for months that the United States would not back him in a second term.

America historically has always chosen the president of the bank, while a European traditionally heads the bank's sister agency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Western monetary officials said recently that Mr. Clausen had sought clarification from the Reagan administration on whether it would renew his term.

Departing from a speech to the IMF/World Bank annual meetings Tuesday, Mr. Clausen said he had decided to stick to his original decision to serve one five-year term, expiring next July.

Even though Mr. Clausen said he was tempted to seek a further term, to help combat the global debt crisis, "I do not intend myself that if I stay longer, then the problems that I would explain to you two, three or five years from now would be any less daunting or less urgent than those we face today."

Mr. Clausen's gloomy remarks on the debt crisis came as U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker proposed that the role of the bank should be beefed up, to help defuse the still-smoldering debt situation.

There was no immediate word on who would replace Mr. Clausen, and it is extremely unlikely that the Reagan administration would make an announcement on foreign soil.

Speculation that U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) Chairman Paul Volcker might replace Mr. Clausen has been a major talking point during the current IMF/World Bank annual meetings.

The Fed, however, has consistently denied these rumours.

Other names circulating in Washington in recent weeks included U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr. John Whitehead, formerly one of the principal Republican fund raisers on Wall Street who also has an intimate knowledge of the bank's financial operations.

Bank officials said a successor would have to be a major figure, acceptable not only to the White House but also to the other major industrial nations, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France.

During the past several weeks, treasury officials, including Baker, declined to issue supportive statements on Mr. Clausen when questioned about his future.

Mr. Baker's proposals for the bank are likely to involve a major management shake-up at the institution. Monetary officials said many of the bank's principal shareholders — the major industrial nations including the United States — have voiced dissatisfaction over the way the institution had failed to respond to the debt crisis in the same way as the IMF.

Clausen calls for trade reforms to aid Third World

Earlier, Mr. Clausen called on developing and industrialised nations to implement policy reforms that would enable them to actively participate in efforts to liberalise and strengthen the international trading system.

Addressing the opening of the 40th joint annual conference of the World Bank and the IMF here, he said developing countries should reform their policies in a way that would promote an adequate flow of capital for their development efforts.

At the same time, industrialised nations must also implement pol-

icy reforms, especially in fiscal matters, to bring about a more liberalised and reinforced global trading system, he told representatives of 149 countries attending the conference.

Mr. Clausen said the ability to achieve sustained growth over the next five years would depend on the establishment of a liberal international trading environment, characterised by a reduction in trade barriers in both developing and industrialised countries.

He said greater access to markets could be achieved if trade liberalisation measures were agreed upon in a new round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

"As the world stands at the threshold of an economic transition from recovery to sustained growth over the next five years, industrialised and developing countries alike must adopt policies that firmly set in place non-inflationary growth," he declared.

Mr. Clausen said the industrialised countries should work to restore their monetary and fiscal balance in order to enhance their growth prospects and pave the way for lower interest rates, which would have a direct beneficial impact on the severe debt servicing problems that afflicted many developing nations.

"Furthermore, the industrialised nations must, amongst other measures, act to ease rigidities in their labour markets to reduce high unemployment and to help stimulate new industrial capacity," he said, adding that stronger economic growth should help these nations to resist protectionist pressure and to build a more open international trading environment.

He said that the year 1985, the

midpoint of the decade, marked a shift from rigours of austerity to the revival of development and growth, and the World Bank could play a vital role in the transition from recession to sustained economic growth.

Debt problems and reforms of the international monetary system were expected to pose problems as developing countries and major industrialised nations differed on how to stabilise foreign exchange rates.

At a two-day pre-conference meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF board of governors, which ended here Monday, representatives of developing and industrialised countries failed to reach a compromise formula over the Third World foreign debt issue.

A joint communique released afterwards said several recent developments had adversely affected the ability of developing nations to make debt servicing more manageable.

Among the developments were the weakening of export markets, lower commodity prices, problems in domestic economic management and difficulties in re-establishing access to capital markets.

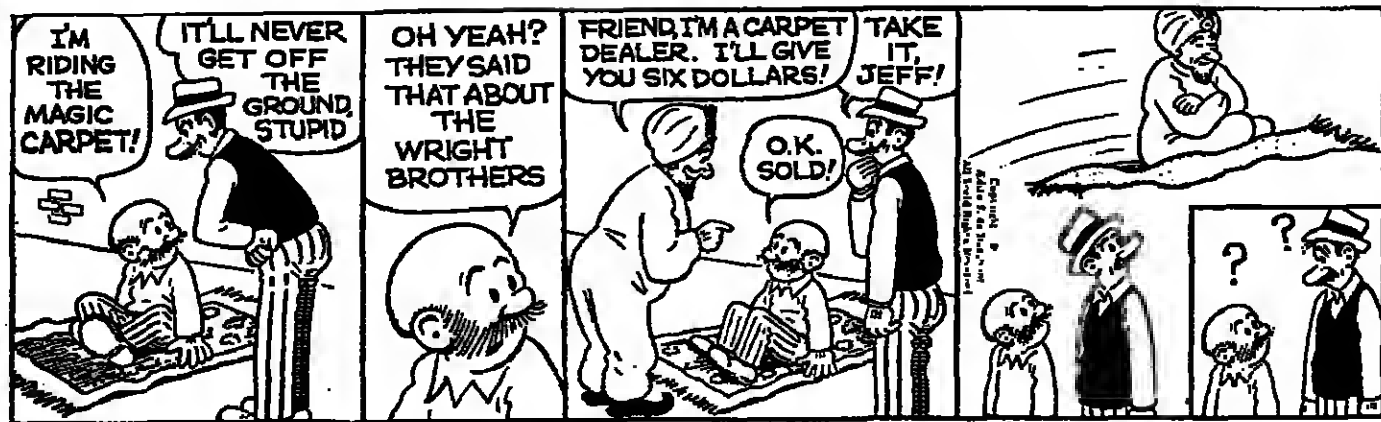
The communique said that to solve the external debt crisis of the developing world, certain conditions had to be met, including the maintenance of satisfactory growth in the industrialised countries, a policy mix that would permit a further decline in interest rates and effective adjustment in the developing nations themselves.

Among other necessary conditions were appropriate flows of finance — both official and commercial — to the Third World and firm resistance to protectionist pressure.

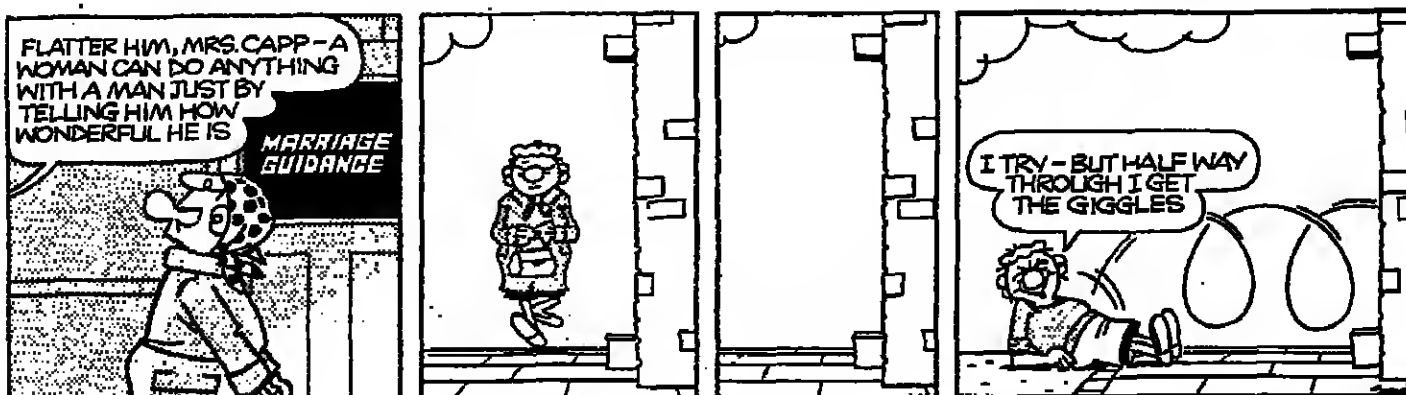
## Peanuts



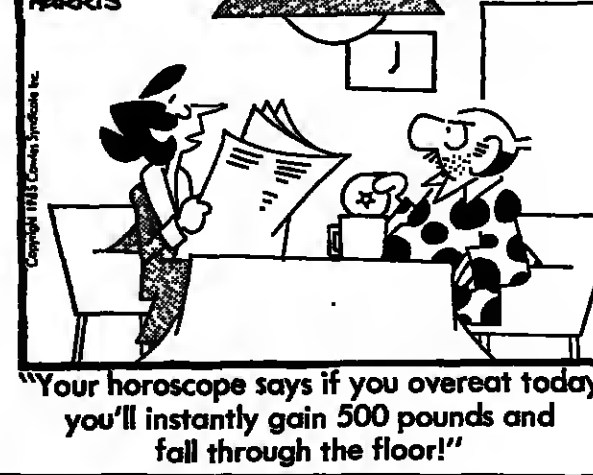
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYGUP

PUMBY

MIOGES

YIFNER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: AN "O.O.O."

Saturday's Jumbles: ASSAY PARTY GUNNER INLAID

Answer: What he quit doing in trying times—TRYING



## Security Council censures Pretoria for Angola raid

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — The U.N. Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution strongly condemning South Africa for what was termed "its latest, premeditated and unprovoked aggression" against Angola.

The council demanded that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw all military forces from Angola.

A commission of inquiry composed of representatives of Australia, Egypt and Peru was asked to evaluate damage done by the raid and report back urgently. U.N. officials said the team would leave New York for Luanda on Friday.

Though voting with the other 14 members for the resolution as a whole, Lt.-Gen. Vernon Walters, the United States delegate who is also president of the council this month, abstained in a separate vote on one paragraph.

This renewed a council request to member states to extend all necessary assistance to Angola "in order to strengthen its defence capability in the face of South Africa's escalating acts of aggression and the occupation of parts of its territory by the South African military forces."

During the debate that began last Wednesday, the Angolan delegate said South Africa intervened when troops of the central government were in the third

and final stage of a breakthrough aimed at crushing insurgent forces of the UNITA organisation that Pretoria supports.

South African Ambassador Kurt Von Schirring said Angolan government forces were supported and even commanded by Soviet officers and "their surrogates."

Speaking after the vote, Gen. Walters said the South African action was to be condemned as it exacerbated an already volatile situation.

Peter Maxey of Britain also strongly criticised the South Africans.

A draft resolution by South Africa, said to be the first ever proposed here by the republic, was left on the table — no action was taken on it.

Among other things, it would have had the council call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola.

Pretoria has been holding up independence for neighbouring Namibia (South West Africa), demanding that Cuban troops in Angola first be withdrawn.

Meanwhile, in South Africa four blacks have died violently

over the past 24 hours and police Tuesday reported extensive overnight protests in segregated townships.

The latest unrest report issued by police said two black men died and two were injured at a squatter camp near Cape Town when police fired on a group which attacked a truck with petrol bombs.

Police Monday night said they found the body of a young woman under burning tyres in the eastern Cape while a man was killed and 11 injured by police fire at a township east of Johannesburg.

Violence Monday night engulfed townships in Cape province, as well as Soweto, the country's largest township near Johannesburg, where police fired shotguns at a group of blacks stoning a bus. There were no casualties, police said.

More than 730 people, almost all black, have been killed in 20 months of township strife. Leading business organisations Monday made an urgent plea to the government to implement reform and hold talks with black leaders.

A delegation from black and white industrial and commercial organisations, just returned from meetings in Europe and the U.S., including a hearing at the United Nations, told a news conference only an undertaking that apartheid would be eliminated would satisfy domestic and international pressure.



Nicolae Ceausescu

## Ceausescu calls for arms accord

**PEKING (R)** — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu says members of both European defence alliances should urge the Soviet Union and the United States to reach agreement at the Geneva arms reduction talks.

The new China News Agency Tuesday quoted Mr. Ceausescu as saying here Monday night that large arsenals, masses of troops and nuclear missiles were deployed in Europe.

"The countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact should step up their efforts to urge the Soviet Union and the United States to adopt concrete measures to reach a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva," he said at a banquet hosted by President Li Xiangnan.

Mr. Ceausescu, who is in China on a six-day visit, described the current international situation as "grave and complex" and said cooperation between countries was more urgent than ever to combat tension and war tendencies.

In his remarks at the banquet, Mr. Li praised Romania for its opposition to power politics and the arms race and its efforts to safeguard peace in Europe and the world.

He reiterated that China was opposed to all arms races, including in outer space.

One Western diplomat said Mr. Ceausescu was receiving an unusually warm welcome because Romania was China's closest ally in Eastern Europe and was its second largest trading partner in the region after the Soviet Union.

## 123 states accused of human rights violations

**LONDON (R)** — A total of 123 of the world's 172 states breached basic human rights in 1984 and many ruthlessly persecuted their citizens through torture and executions, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

The London-based human rights organisation said in its annual report: "International opinion should no longer tolerate the use by governments of executions, whether to address political difficulties or problems of law and order."

It cited cases in which political prisoners were tortured to death, burned alive, doused in urine, sexually assaulted, shackled and allowed to die in jails through deliberate neglect.

While most of the alleged abuses were recorded in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Amnesty expressed concern over what it called human rights violations in both Western Europe and the United States.

Conscientious objectors to military service were jailed and political suspects tortured in Western Europe, Amnesty alleged. In East Europe, political opponents were sent to psychiatric hospitals, the report stated.

Amnesty reported 21 executions in the U.S. last year, the highest figure since 1963.

It reported at least 1,500 executions worldwide but said this was only a fraction of executions in different countries.

Amnesty was unable to say whether human rights abuses in 1984 had fallen or risen globally.

South Africa hanged 114 people, 111 of them black. Large numbers of people were jailed under the country's "pass laws" which infringe human rights, it said.

Warring Iran and Iraq trampled on human rights blatantly, it con-

tinued. There were at least 661 executions in Iran, which invented a special machine to amputate limbs in 1984, it said.

Amnesty alleged torture and ill-treatment in Spain of prisoners, mainly Basque separatists. Detainees, jailed under anti-terrorist laws, were held incommunicado for days, it said.

Amnesty said there were reports of torture of political suspects in Northern Ireland. In 1984, it said, there were incidents in which British security forces shot people dead in circumstances that gave rise to charges the killings were premeditated.

In Italy some political prisoners had spent up to four years in custody awaiting trial hearings. France, West Germany and Greece jailed objectors to military service, Amnesty said.

There were executions in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union, the organisation reported.

In Kenya, it charged, there were mass arrests, torture and killings of people of Somali ethnic origin by security forces. Estimates of the number of deaths ranged from several hundred to over 1,400, the reports added.

Government opponents in Cameroon were forced to crawl naked over rough ground and had urine thrown over them while Pakistani prisoners were held in fetters and shackles, Amnesty said.

In El Salvador, it said, most of the estimated 40,000 people killed in recent years had been murdered by security forces, which dumped the corpses openly to terrorise the population.

Turkish police tortured people to death while Sri Lankan forces killed civilians and Saudi Arabia and Sudan amputated limbs under Islamic laws, the report said.

## Soviet, Afghan forces pound rebels near Kabul

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Soviet and Afghan forces pounded guerrilla strongholds to the west and south of Kabul last week, forcing them to start pulling out of some areas, Western diplomats and Afghan exiles said Tuesday.

Most attacks were around Paghman, a former royal resort in the mountains north west of Kabul, and Maidan Shahr and in the Logar Valley south of the capital, they said.

The Peshawar-based Afghans said Communist troops sweeping through Logar, a key transit area for rebels and arms coming in from Pakistan, killed 26 fleeing refugees last week and might have kidnapped three surviving children.

The diplomats, quoting reports from Kabul, said rebels had begun pulling out of the Paghman area and Soviet engineers had started building military posts and a garrison in the area.

Paghman, 20 kilometres from Kabul, has long been a launching pad for rebel attacks on the cap-

ital, especially in the autumn and winter when fighting closes in on the city.

The diplomats said the bombing around Maidan Shahr and in the Logar appeared to be aimed at blocking exit routes for Mujahideen retreating from Paghman and stopping incoming supplies from reaching them.

The envoys said refugees streaming into Kabul from Paghman reported that the rebels there were poorly armed and on the defensive against several thousand attacking Communist troops.

Only a small "rear guard" of guerrillas was left after most fled west to Wardak province and the isolated Hazarajat region, they quoted the refugees as saying.

Travellers arriving from the area said the main road south from Kabul to Maidan Shahr and Ghazni was well patrolled by Communist forces trying to block rebel movements across it.

"Every time we tried to cross, there was a convoy," one said.

## 200 feared killed in Puerto Rico floods

**SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (R)** — More than 200 people are feared dead — most of them in a massive landslide — after what Puerto Rico Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon called the worst flood disaster in 50 years.

The governor declared a state of emergency and was touring the worst-hit areas by helicopter. He was at the site of the landslide in the south coast city of Ponce early Tuesday and said there was "extremely little hope" of finding survivors.

Almost all of nearly 300 wooden homes at the foot of the hillside were buried.

Rescue teams said they had recovered 29 bodies by early Tuesday but believed more than 150 people were still buried. Many more people were reported killed in towns in the east and south east of the island and scores were missing.

It was still raining after nearly three days of downpours. More than 40 centimetres fell on Saturday alone.

National Guard General Alfredo Jose Mora said it was the worst disaster since 1932 when hurricane San Ciprian killed 225 people. He expected a higher toll from the floods.

At least 16 towns were cut off by flood waters but emergency supplies were being flown in by National Guard and police helicopters.

Many roads were blocked by landslides, fallen trees and power lines when rivers in the east and south eastern regions overflowed their banks.

In the south coast town of Santa Isabel a police car with three policemen inside was swept away and disappeared as they attempted to cross a bridge over the Paso Seco River. All were presumed drowned.

## Salyut-7 was reportedly out of control

**MOSCOW (R)** — Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov, just returned from a mission to repair the Soviet Salyut-7 space station, said Tuesday the orbital complex had been out of control and potentially dangerous.

Dzhanibekov, who was sent up with fellow cosmonaut Viktor Savinykh in June to revitalise the station, paralysed through battery failure, told the Communist Party daily Pravda the slightest spark could have created an explosion.

"Inside you could have caused a fire through a short circuit as there was a dangerous mixture in the atmosphere," the experienced cosmonaut wrote in a long article.

The repair mission's work was kept a secret by the state-run press, and details were only gradually released after the three-year-old station was successfully put back into service.

## Mitterrand to stay in office until 1988

**RENNES, France (R)** — French President Francois Mitterrand has made clear he intends to stay in office until his mandate expires in 1988 even if he has to preside over a rightwing government.

The opposition is expected to win key parliamentary elections in March and the idea of a leftwing president "cohabiting" with a rightwing government has deeply divided both public opinion and the opposition.

But Mr. Mitterrand said in a television interview during a two-day trip around Brittany that co-

habitation was a problem for the opposition and not one he would concern himself with.

Mr. Mitterrand said he would not get directly involved in the electoral campaign and left his questioners guessing as to his intentions after 1988.

"1988 — that's the end of my mandate, not the start of another," he said.

He told regional journalists he was not trying to drum up support ahead of the elections and said he would not get directly involved in the electoral campaign.

Mr. Mitterrand is using his tour of the north-western region of Brittany to reinforce his theme of a modern France. He repeated his view that it was vital for French industry to modernise and make it more competitive.

"We need modern machines in order to produce at a competitive price and be capable of beating the competition," he said.

He made no reference during the first leg of his tour to the political scandal surrounding the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior by French agents in Auckland last July.

and Francis Szpiner said the four had spoken only with each other about France's role in the sinking of the vessel in Auckland Harbour.

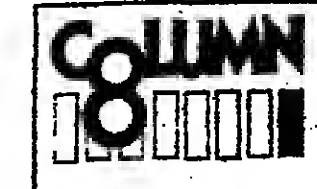
The statement said the soldiers, who include a colonel of the secret service and a former head of a crack anti-terrorist squad, suspected an "operation to destabilise French interests."

Col. Joseph Fourier, Capt. Alain Borras and Paul Barril and Adjutant Richard Guillet were charged on Sept. 26 with disclosing defence information to unauthorised persons, an offence carrying a penalty of up to five years.

A fifth soldier faces the same charges but was not named in the lawyers' statement. All five were charged after France admitted responsibility for the sinking.

The lawyers gave no indication of who was thought to be behind the alleged plot to discredit France.

French secret service chief Rene Imbot, speaking after the five were arrested, said he had discovered a plot to destroy the secret service but gave no details.



## Girl becomes UAE's 1st sex-change patient

**ABU DHABI (R)** — An 18-year-old Omani schoolgirl who grew up preferring soccer to cooking hopes to become a policeman after having the first sex-change operation in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), a local newspaper said Tuesday. Al Itihad said Thaniya, a resident of Beni Yas 40 kilometres from Abu Dhabi, began complaining of pains last July. After four days in an Abu Dhabi hospital, an operation exposed hidden male genitals and Thaniya, to the delight of her family, returned home as a boy, with the new name of Ahmad.

"I used to live a double life," Ahmad said. "In the house I joined my brothers in their conversation and games... but at school I was treated by my girlfriends as one of them." After the operation, Ahmad returned to Oman to get a new passport and birth certificate officially changing his sex. He is now waiting for UAE authorities to reissue his preparatory school diploma so he can enter secondary school this year. Ahmad wants to join the police academy after graduation to become an officer. "There is nothing like police work in my view because it achieves stability and security for individuals of society," he told Al Itihad.

## Church collection nets nearly \$2m

**DALLAS (R)** — When they passed the collection plate at First Baptist Church here, they got a Texas-sized offering: \$1.85 million in cash and cheques. Church officials said it was believed to be the highest total ever collected at a U.S. church in a single day. The outpouring was almost double the \$1 million that Minister W. A. Criswell had appealed for to pay for maintenance of the ageing church in central Dallas. "I am on top of the world," Criswell said after church financial officers spent six hours counting donations. "This is just unthinkable. I am so grateful. I am beside myself." Oran Gentry, the church's director of business and finance, said: "On some Sundays in the past, we had collections approaching \$1 million, but we've never had anything close to this before."

## Crooks cash in million from China's state companies

**PEKING (R)** — Crooked employees of China's state-run firms have milked the government of 4.6 billion yuan (\$1.53 billion) in the past two years, the official China Daily said Tuesday. It quoted Lu Peijian, head of the State Auditing Bureau, as saying state enterprise employees had diverted government funds for their own use, engaged in profiteering and overspent allowances on unnecessary consumer goods and worthless travel. Lu said heads of some state firms were also guilty. They handed out cash and goods to their staff, promoted themselves and wrote their own pay rises. The paper said several provinces this year had overspent their purchasing allowances. Firms in Anhui had bought 978 vehicles, colour televisions, video recorders, copying machines and air conditioners — all of them unnecessary, it added.

## Thatcher cannot wait for her dream kitchen

**LONDON (R)** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher thinks her official residence at number 10 Downing Street is fine, but she cannot wait to move into her new five-bedroomed house where her dream kitchen awaits her. In an interview published in Woman's Own magazine Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher said it was the prospect of a fitted kitchen that made her decide to buy the mock-Georgian house in south east London, said to be worth about £350,000 (\$450,000). "For the first time in my life I've got the kitchen I've always wanted," she said. "I've never had one that's fully fitted out with washing machine and dishwasher in place." "It's something you plan when the children are off your hands. But, of course, since ours have been off my hands, I've had a few other things to do." The new house is on an exclusive housing estate and is due to be finished in about 16 months. But Mrs. Thatcher insists it is not a retirement home. She has set her sights on a third term in office and says politics are her life. She must call elections by 1988.

## Jews warned not to oppose Farrakhan

**NEW YORK (R)** — Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan, comparing himself to a modern messiah, challenged white and black America to support him and warned Jews they faced "God's ovens" if they continued to oppose him.

Mr. Farrakhan's three-and-a-half hour speech to more than 20,000 cheering, foot-stomping supporters in a packed Madison Square Garden Monday night also included dire warnings to blacks who cooperate with America's white power structure.

"Black leaders you are finished... do you think a leader can sell you out and then live... remember black leaders what they are doing in South Africa — they are killing the buffer to get at the real oppressor... I am your last hope."

Mr. Farrakhan, whose support of Jesse Jackson in the 1984 presidential campaign became a major issue, lashed at New York's large Jewish community, speaking of devil rabbis and warning Jews: "If you fool with me, you are courting death itself."

Declaring himself the messenger of God, Mr. Farrakhan played on the Jewish post-Nazi holocaust cry of "never again," saying, "you can't say 'never again' to God because when he puts you in the oven, 'never again' don't mean a damn thing."

Almost in the same breath, he declared he was not anti-semitic, just opposed to the powerful Jewish lobby that he claimed had a stranglehold on the United States. "This black boy is your best hope," Mr. Farrakhan declared.

adding that his Jewish enemies did not see it that way.

His audience cheered his references to the Jews and his animated style in which he danced around the podium, jabbing the air with his fingers.

Jews and black leaders were not his only targets. He accused President Reagan of "punking out (giving in)" to pressure from Jewish lobbyists.

"I am warning you Mr. Reagan, and I am warning you America, this body you cannot have, you killed your last black leader when you killed Martin Luther King."

His sell-out appearance at Madison Square Garden ended a national speaking tour begun in June in which he was promoted a combination of messianic statements

## U.S. will not submit to World Court jurisdiction

**WASHINGTON (R)** — The United States has announced it will no longer submit automatically to the jurisdiction of the world court, charging that the institution had allowed itself to be used for political purposes.

State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer acknowledged the decision stemmed from the court's acceptance of a case brought by Nicaragua, which asked it to declare illegal Washington's support for "contra" guerrillas fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government.

"It was the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) reaction to the case that gave us concern," he told reporters, referring to the Hague institution commonly called the World Court.

After 39 years of automatically recognising the court's jurisdiction, the Reagan administration announced Monday it would join the great majority of United Nations members in not doing so.

The announcement said Washington had accepted the court's jurisdiction automatically as evidence of the country's insistence on the rule of law in international affairs.

"Those assumptions have now been proved wrong," it added. "The objectives of the ICJ to which we subscribe — the peaceful adjudication of international disputes — were being subverted

by the effort of Nicaragua and its Cuban and Soviet sponsors to use the court as a political weapon," it said.

Mr. Sofaer said the United States would continue to use the court, but in future Washington itself would decide the limits of the court's jurisdiction.

"We will first of all consider whether it's a case that's appropriate for resolution by a court," he said when asked what criteria the administration would use.

Mr. Sofaer suggested that the United States would be willing to resubmit itself to compulsory jurisdiction if a new form of it could be worked out.

"We would be willing to entertain suggestions for a new form of compulsory jurisdiction," he said, adding that he had some ideas on the subject, but refusing to divulge them.

The announcement said the decision would take effect in six months. But Mr. Sofaer said it was timed to run from the end of a two-year suspension of U.S. submission to compulsory jurisdiction announced 18 months ago when Washington learned Nicaragua was to take its case to the court.

The United States argues that the court has no jurisdiction to hear the case and that the U.N. Security Council or the Organisation of American States (OAS) would be the proper forum for resolving such disputes.

## Former defence chiefs slam Lange's anti-nuclear policies

**WELLINGTON (R)** — Former New Zealand military chiefs Wednesday criticised the government's anti-nuclear policies and said a ban on visits by nuclear ships could lead to a complete breakdown in relations with the United States.

The statement by 16 former air force, navy and army chiefs broke the tradition of political silence normally observed by the New Zealand defence establishment.

There was no immediate reaction from Prime Minister David Lange who said recently his Labour government would accept the scrapping of the ANZUS defence pact with Australia and the United States before it would abandon its anti-nuclear policies.

The former chiefs said they had written privately to Mr. Lange repeatedly "but we have until now deliberately refrained from public disclosure while there appeared to be any possibility of a political resolution of a very unsatisfactory situation."

High level talks in Washington last month had not produced a solution and there was now a danger of a complete breakdown in relations, they added.

The former chiefs said the government's belief that the South Pacific was "uniquely privileged to stand apart and yet secure in a divided world" was at the heart of the nuclear impasse.

The government appeared to believe that the nuclear attitudes of others had no relevance to New Zealand's interests or security, and that a modest contribution towards meeting minor threats to stability in the region was adequate for overall defence, they added.

"We regard it as quite insupportable that New Zealand should seek to divorce itself from reality by having its security thinking on such narrow and insular concepts, implying non-alignment," they said.

Wellington has said its policy is not for export, but the United States has said it will not deviate from its long-held doctrine of neither confirming or denying whether its ships carrying nuclear weapons.

The Lange government has said it will enshrine the ban on port visits before the end of the year. Washington said such action would lead to a review of ANZUS that could end New Zealand's status as an ally.

## Rainbow Warrior to be buried off New Zealand coast

**WELLINGTON (R)** — The tarn and battered hulk of the submerged protest ship Rainbow Warrior is to be scuttled off the coast of New Zealand as an underwater marine memorial. Greenpeace officials said Tuesday.

The environmental action group said in a statement its former flagship, mined by French secret service agents in Auckland Harbour in July, was too badly damaged to be salvaged.

"The ship will become a haven for the marine life she campaigned to protect," Greenpeace President David McTaggart said.

The converted trawler which spearheaded campaigns around the world against sealing, whaling and nuclear pollution was preparing to lead the current campaign against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific when it was sunk on July 10.

France later acknowledged its agents had been ordered to sink the ship to stop the protest, and had planted the two mines which tore gaping holes in the hull and killed a crew member.

New Zealand and Greenpeace have both said they expect com-

passation. The seabed memorial scheme was proposed by the New Zealand Underwater Association but Greenpeace said final approval was still needed from the New Zealand authorities to sink the cleaned and emptied vessel.

Greenpeace official Elaine Shaw told Reuters from Auckland: "It's been very sad but it seemed to us all that this was the most fitting end."

The Rainbow Warrior was reloaded and patched by the New Zealand Navy to allow police to study the boat for evidence against two French agents awaiting trial in Auckland for the sabotage and the murder of Fernando Pereira.

It was handed back to Greenpeace on September 26, but had a permanent list and severe structural damage. Shaw said it was hoped the protest ship could be sunk in about 33 metres of water off New Zealand's Coromandel Peninsula — a noted diving area.

Meanwhile the French Navy Monday formally warned the anti-nuclear protest ship Greenpeace to stay outside a 12-mile territorial zone around France's nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

A written message saying the area was temporarily closed to unauthorised shipping was handed to Greenpeace Captain Jonathan Castle by an officer from the French Corvette Henri.

The officer crossed between the two ships in a rubber dinghy at midday (2100 GMT Monday) after a rendezvous some 24 miles west of the top-secret Mururoa atoll test site.

The two ships parted after an exchange of courtesies and no incidents were reported, though the meeting took place inside a "danger zone" declared earlier by France.

The message was the same as one delivered to the protest yacht Vega when it first arrived near the test site over two weeks ago.

Written in both French and English it said: "We remind you that passage through the territorial area with 12 nautical miles of the surrounding reefs of Mururoa and Fangatauta atolls is temporarily prohibited."

Protest coordinator Gerd Leopold said Monday the commander of the Henri had been invited to

board the ecologists' flagship, a 60-metre converted tug leading a protest flotilla against France's nuclear testing programme.

Speaking to Reuters by radio link-up with New Zealand, he said the invitation was meant to help calm nerves between the protestors and four French naval craft shadowing them.

French officers say they fear that the anti-nuclear protestors may try and approach the site in high-speed Zodiac dinghies, which are faster than French vessels and could reach the atoll within 15 minutes of being launched from outside the territorial limit.

But so far none of the protest vessels have entered the zone and protest coordinator Leopold said Greenpeace had no intention of launching a lightning raid on the test site.

"We would be crazy to even think about it," he said.

In Paris four French soldiers charged with leaking secrets about the Rainbow Warrior affair have denied giving information to the press, their lawyers said Monday.

A statement from lawyers Luc-ovic Bourdieu, Bernard Gisserot

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

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